# The Centre Reporter.

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## SPAIN HAS HER ULTIMATUM

### GIVEN UNTIL SATURDAY TO LEAVE CUBA.

**Congress Passes a Resolution for Intervention and Spain Warned.—She will Refuse and War is now Certain.—A Call for Volunteers.—Spanish Minister Leaves Washington.**

The resolutions as agreed on by the conferees of both houses are as follows, and signed by the President:

"Resolved—By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"First—That the people of the Island of Cuba, are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in ohe Island of Cuba and withdraw land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the active service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary, to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

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The President yesterday noon signed the resolutions passed by Congress ordering Spain to get out of Cuba and that the island shall be an independent government.

A copy of the resolutions was telegraphed to the Spanish government. Along with it went the ultimatum of our government that Spain be allowed until Satnrday noon for her answer. If by that time there is no reply, or Spain's answer is that she will not comply, then our battleships will be ordered to Havana and blockade that port and a part of the fleet go to Porto Rico and take possession. Our fleet can be at Havana by Saturday evening and carry out these instructions.

The Spanish minister asked for and received his passports and left Washington for Spain, via Canada.

In a very short time, after Saturday noon, the world will know whether it will be, War or Peace.

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The Cuban resolution passed by congress arrived at the White House at 1.15 o'clock Tuesday, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart to the resolution in open session and its delivery at the White House. It was expected that the resolution would be signed immediately it reached the President and this was Mr. McKinley's inclination, but for certain state reasons it was deemed advisable that the resolution and ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously, and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

The fact that the resolution was not immediately signed gave rise to a few disquieting reports, but it soon appeared from statements of cabinet officers that the President had not the slightest intention of withholding his signature and that the delay in attaching it was accounted for solely by his desire to have a full and complete plan of operations for the government of the executive in the immediate future before taking the final and important step of turning the joint retolution into a statute. Just what this plan shall be was the occasion for the two cabinet meetings.

The first session in anticipation of of the reception of the resolution, was devoted largely to questions of finances and military policy, as well as the framing of the ultimatum itself. So far as can be gathered the important point at issue in regard to the ultimatum was the question of time to be allowed for a response on the part of Spain.

The speedy progress of military and naval preparations indicated the conviction on the part of the admistration that a peaceful solution of existing difficulties is not probable.

As to the course of events in the immediate future the only prediction that can be made is one based on precedents. According to these Minister Woodford will notify the Spanish government of the action of the government of the United States and should the Spanish answer be unsatisfactory, as is expected, the next step in order will be for him to ask for his passport and leave Madrid.

That would be followed instantly by the withdrawal from Washington of Senor Polo, the Spanish minister. At this point it can be said that the state department officials are confident that the Spanish government will so shape every phase of the negotiations as to oblige us to take the initiative at every point.

After the withdrawal of the ministers, assuming Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act will be preceded by a formal declaration of war which would insure the immediate neutralization of the powers or whether the North Atlantic squadron will make its appearance off Havana as a beginning, cannot yet be predicted.

In this connection it may be stated that the army and naval experts are beginning to take a less hopeful view of an easy and quick campaign than they entertained a short time ago. Months are now mentioned instead of weeks as the probable length of hostilities and one eminent naval officer who had experience in the late war, professes a belief that unless outside pressure is brought to bear, a war may easily drag along for a year under the existing conditions.

Apparently the powers have abandoned open efforts in Washington to influence the course of our government. Matters were very quiet at all legations and no instructions were received by any of the ambassadors or ministers in the line of mediation.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution the President will demand that Spain shall evacuate the island. The demand for this will be flat footed and absolute and no tentative or half way reply will satisfy the President. Nor will any compromise that contemplates the withdrawal of Spain's troops from the island and the subsequent re-establishment of Spanish control or the raising of the Spanish flag over the country be accepted by the administration.

Possibly the suggestion that the matter has been referred to the cortes which meets Wednesday for its consideration may be instrumental in postponing for a brief time the putting into effect the congressional resolution but the President is disposed not to brook any further delay. It is only fair that in a great crisis like this, reasonable time shall be given.

"If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba promptly measures will be adopted to put into force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as is at present understood, be begun at once. There are an adequate number of war vessels in the vicinity to make this effective. I think such supplies as the Spaniards now control will not last them more than a month.

### Condensed War News.

The Spanish Inquiry Commission's report, is framed to make it appear that the Maine was afire and exploded her magazines herself.

The Spaniards were exasperated by the Senate's action. The Madrid Government ordered extraordinary measures taken throughout Spain to protect our Minister, Consuls and citizens. Rioting was renewed in Malaga.

The European powers have abandoned their project of mediation. They concluded, from the way their first offer was rejected at Washington, that it would be useless to try again. Spain's Queen Regent continues to beg her kinsman, Austria's Emperor, to interfere in her behalf, but he is discouraged. Besides, he sagely observes that his first duty is to insure peace to his own country.

Berlin correspondent cables that England's refusal to participate again in joint European action at Washington rendered all the other powers impotent to accomplish anything there.

Europe recognizes, an official of Italy's Foreign Ministry said that "Spain has not the same rights over Cuba that God Almighty has. Spain forgot that her rights were subordinate to her duties and she must pay the penalty."

The Pope says he will labor day and night to stave off war as long as possible. He still has faith that Archbishop Ireland may prevail upon President McKinley to decide for peace.

The Spanish Minister chartered an American steamer to convey the Spanish residents of Tampa—408 in number—to Havana Monday.

Government plans for an attack upon Spain are complete. The Key West squadron will attack Havana, the flying squadron Porto Rico and the Asiatic squadron the Philippines when war is declared.

The plan of attack by Sampson's fleet upon Havana's forts contemplates active bombardment by two battleships and four monitors, while the rest of the fleet lies off ready to give assistance or repel Spanish warships.

Senator Teller says the silver men will oppose a war bond issue until all other sources of revenue are exhausted.

The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to favor a tax of $1 a barrel on beer in the new bill for war revenue. A tax on railroad tickets is suggested.

Capt. Sampson's big fleet will hereafter devote its time to drilling and target practice.

The Government allowed the British steamship Hempstead to load with 3,000 tons of coal at Norfolk for St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands. Then a naval board examined the vessel, and she and her cargo were turned over to Uncle Sam.

The steamship St. Paul has gone to Philadelphia to get her armament and be altered into a cruiser.

Secretary Alger announced that his department will not make public any news concerning the movement of troops.

Citizens of Key West cheered the two colored regiments of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry as they marched through the town. The final destination of these regiments is Tortugas.

Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") offered his services to Gen. Miles in case of war, and pledged himself to lead 500 men to Cuba.

Thousands of persons in Richmond turned out to see and honor Gen. Lee.

Major General Miles, commander of the army, said a few days ago, that considerable misapprenension exists in regard to the raising of troops in the event of war. He thought the people should understand this situation more thoroughly than appears to be the case at present.

"In the event of the passage of the resolution reported by the senate foreign relations committee," said General Miles, "the president would have authority to call into the service of the government militia to the number of 12,000,000 men.

"The third section of the resolution directs and empowers the president to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

### WHAT IT WOULD COST.

**To Equip the National Guard of Pennsylvania on a War Basis.**

To equip the National Guard of Pennsylvania on a war basis it would be necessary to add 45 men to each company.

To equip the 6,000 men to fill the N. G. P. the state would be required to expend at once almost $200,000. A uniform costs about $9. A gun will cost the state $10 at wholesale rates. In addition to these items of outlay, the following articles would be needed by each new guardsman: A knapsack, a haversack, a canteen, a knife, a fork and a spoon, a meal ration can, side arms, and cartridge box, a rubber blanket and a woolen blanket. The sum total of equipment for each man would be about $30. These figures were gleaned from guard officers, who talked quite freely on the outlook.

The boys are paid only when in service. Privates are paid $1.50 per day for the first three years' enlistment. Should they re-enlist within thirty days, they receive $1.75 when on duty during the next three years. A second re-enlistment brings their pay up to $2, and there stops. A corporal draws $1.75 per day; second sergeant, $2; first sergeant, $3; non-commissioned staff officers, $2; second lieutenant, $3.89; first lieutenant, $4.17; captain, $5; major, $6.66; lieutenant colonel, $7.28, and colonel, $9. These are figures paid by the state, but should the boys go into the national service, they would be reduced to regular army pay.

### Forthcoming Farmers' Institutes.

Professor Hamilton, deputy secretary of agriculture and director of farmers' institutes, is sending out notices to local members of the state board of agriculture and members of each county agricultural, horticultural and kindred organizations of Pennsylvania asking them to meet on the second Tuesday of June next in the office of the county commissioners for the purpose of selecting the places for holding institutes for the ensuing season. The formation of an institute committee for each locality in which institutes are to be held is one of the requirements of the meetings. The state under recent legislation expends $12,500 annually on farmers' institutes.

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Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.


## WASHINGTON LETTER.

### THE SENATE FOUR DAYS IN TALKING ON CUBA.

**The House and Senate Differ and a Deadlock is Sure.—McKinley Claims He Wants to go Ahead as Soon as He Has Authority from Congress.**

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Spanish "Manana" (to-morrow) has been entirely too conspicuous in Washington during the week just passed. It may not be true that the administration is scheming for further delay, but it is quite certain that it did nothing to try to prevent the waste of four precious days by Senators in talking without saying anything that had not been said before by themselves or by others. It is equally certain that the Senators who were most anxious for delaying the final vote upon the resolution authorizing the use of the army and navy and the militia of the several states to force the Spanish out of Cuba were those who have stuck the closest to Mr. McKinley since the Cuban business began, and the same crowd, now that the Senate has adopted a resolution differing from the House resolution in several particulars, notably the recognition of Cuban independence, are trying to secure more delay by bringing about a deadlock between the House and Senate. What could have been done in an honr has been dragged along an entire week. It is enough to make men suspect trickery somewhere, even if they can't exactly locate it.

Mr. McKinley claims that he is anxious to go right ahead and drive the Spaniards out of Cuba just as soon as Congress clothes him with the necessary authority, and it may be that he is, but the action of Hanna and his peace-at-any-price associates in the Senate in scheming in every manner to get delay will make the claim doubted by some until actual proof is given by orders to the fleet at Key West and the soldiers now being gathered at southern ports. Every way one turns he's confronted by an "if", just now. If Mr. McKinley acts upon that resolution he will please the country; if he should exercise his constitutional right to hold it ten days before signing it, he would rouse the country to a state of indignation.

Nothing manlier nor truer has been said during this session of Congress than the reply of Representative Bailey, of Texas, to the taunt that he had lost his head, when he hotly replied to what he characterized as ungentlemanly interruptions on the part of Representative Dalzell, of Pa. "That a man may lose his temper under very great provocatiau," said Mr. Bailey, "Is a very natural thing; but men may lose their tempers and still not lose their heads. But if in order for a man to preserve his equanimity and appear cool he must allow insults to pass unanswered, then I prefer to be classed with those who lose their heads. I would infinitely rather lose my head in resenting an insult than to lose my self respect by submitting to one."

Senator Money apologized to the Senate for having been unparlimentary in calling Senator Wellington a liar when the latter charged that the former had gone to Cuba as agent for a newspaper, but he did not and has not apologized to Wellington. On the contrary, he took especial pains to emphasize his personal responsibility outside of the Senate chamber for the language. There is probably not a man in the Senate who is so absolutely friendless as Wellington, and it is all his own fault too. It seems impossible for him to let an opportunity go by to make a monkey of himself. He alone of all the Senators said in his speech that we have no reason or cause to fight Spain.

Although there have been all sorts of denials concerning an attempted European intervention by force at the last minute to prevent the U. S. taking Cuba away from Spain, it is a fact that members of the administration have been sounded by European diplomats for the purpose of ascertaining how a bluff at forcible intervention on the part of the so-called "concerted powers" of Europe would be received. To the credit of the men who were approached it can be stated that every one of them promptly replied that any bluff of that kind would be at once called—that it would be an infringement on the Monroe doctrine that would not, could not, be tolerated by any American administration. Archbishop Ireland took that view from the first, and informed the Pope that the U. S. would brook no European interference; that whatever could be accomplished by European influence would be in Spain. The Archbishop, who was in Washington for about ten days, has gone away thoroughly convinced that American occupation of Cuba is now absolutely sure to come. He has so informed the Pope, and it is believed has suggested that the Pope endeavor to persuade Spain to peaceably surrender Cuba and not wait to be driven out.

Fitz Lee has'nt lost any of the hard horse sense for which his friends have so long admired him. He could'nt avoid the impromptu serenade given him when he first arrived in Washington, but when invited to a reception to be held in his honor by Union and Confederates he declined. Wise Fitz. He knows that the pressure that is being brought to bear in favor of his being put in command of the troops to be sent to Cuba has already aroused political jealousy, and he will not give them a chance to say that he is trying to push himself. He has been assigned a room in the Department of State, in order that the administration may avail itself of knowledge of Cuban affairs so long as it may be necessary.

### RAIDING THE TREASURY.

**Wanamaker Tells How it is Done by the Quayites.**

John Wanamaker spoke to a large meeting of Republicans at Bryn Mawr, a few nights ago, dwelling almost entirely upon abuses and frauds that he charges are practiced by political leaders and certain members of the Legislature under cover of the measures known as the general appropriation bill. He charged that "it has become the instrument by which Senator Quay's political henchmen take large sums of money from the State treasury to reward their faithful followers. So notorious have become the abuses practiced by politicians under the cover of this bill, that it may truly be called "Quay's Ammunition bill."

Mr. Wanamaker gave a long list of improper items that were smuggled into the last bill, including $2,150 for clerk hire for an invesfigating committee in excess of the lawful amount; $5,000 for expenses of a committee on utilizing convict labor; $3,234 for the "fake investigation of the State Treasury and Auditor General's department; $1000 to pay the expenses of delegates to the coast defense congress, notwithstanding they were notified that no compensation would be given, and the "remarkable item" of $1,027 to pay funeral expenses of two ex-members of the Legislature.

Mr. Wanamaker told of the alleged padding of the House and Senate payroll to the extent of $35,000 and the placing in the bill of "four items" providing for two extra and unlawful salaries each for the State Treasurer and Auditor General, aggregating $4,800, which were stricken out after the chairman of the appropriation committee had admitted they were inserted without any authority of law, adding that another item was inserted giving to a superintendent of the bureau of railways $4,000 not authorized by any act of Assembly.

### Wanamaker at Bellefonte.

John Wanamaker had an immense meeting in the court-house on Tuesday evening. The crowd was so large that hundreds could not get inside.

His speech was a powerful arraignment of Quayism in our state—robbing by legislative enactment; robbing with no semblance of such enactment; robbing wholesale and retail. Centre Republicans had an opportunity to learn from a distinguished citizen, Republican and business man, how shamefully the state has been robbed by the Quay machine. It amounts to millions, and millions!

Honest men, won't you put a stop to this by your votes next November?

The attendance was so large that meetings were held in the Garman opera house and court-house.


### All Clothiers.

Use the same prices, but all Clothiers do not sell the best clothing. OUR PRICES tell but half the real story of the actual Merits contained in every garment we sell.

YOU MUST SEE our GARMENTS to appreciate their true value. Examine the insides (the "Vitals.") The skilled workmanship on every detail stands out in bold relief—a touch here and there—and the uniform finish throughout the garments are features of the utmost importance to give the wearer lasting satisfaction.

You pay no more for reliable Clothing, why take chances on inferior?

OUR SPRING STYLES IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING are so complete that the most fastidious dresser can be gratified.

$6. $7. $8. $9. $10. $12. $15.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Progressive Clothiers. Bellefonte.


### The C. E. Soc. Will Continue.

Arrangements have been made for securing a room in the Reformed and Presbyterian churches alternately, for holding the meetings of the Union Christian Endeavor Society. The meeting on Sunday evening will be held in the prayermeeting room of the Reformed church.

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**——Subscribe for the REPORTER.**

### LOCAL ITEMS.

**Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.**

This patriotic postal card comes from a Georgia veteran:

Lost one leg at Manassas,
Another at Bull Run;
But thank the Lord, I'm livin' yet,
With arms to hold a gun!

And still another from "A Tennessee veteran":

The old gray jacket's dusty;
The canteen, battered, lies;
An' the old war rifle's rusty,
But ripe for exercise.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Damp and chilly the last few days.

There are big suckers on land as well as in the water.

Grain, grass and fruit are all right yet in this county.

David W. Miller, of Pinegrove, was granted a pension, $12.

Amanda Weight, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $8.

Marshall Cox, of Milesburg, was granted a pension, $8.

W. E. Irvin, of Philipsburg, was granted a pension, $12.

Adam Maize, Aaronsburg, increase pension, $6 to $8.

Charles Bowers, Bellefonte, increase pension, $6 to $8.

Sarah Ann Turner, Julian, original widow pension, $8.

Willis Rishel, former landlord at Coburn, now runs the hotel at Montgomery, Pa.

Read the new Millinery ad. of the Misses Dinges & Christine in the supplement.

See ad. of Mrs. Lucy Henney's stock of latest styles new millinery, in another colum.

Insurance on barns and stables where smoking is permitted, is forfeited in case of fire.

A Grand Opportunity.—See adv. of A. H. Herendeen & Co., Geneva, N. Y. Steady employment, good pay.

Enoch Sweeny received a severe rap on the wrist ball of his right arm by the nut on a rapidly revolving wheel in Boob's shops.

Over in Lycoming county James Casper was fined $50 last week, for catching five trout out of season, $10 for each fish. Right.

Jacob Harpster, now living in Montana, says trout fishing in here is no patching to what it is out there for size and numbers.

The Reporter editor and landlord Shawver of the Fort, put several thousand trout into the 7 mountain streams at Pat Garrity's, last week.

Rev. Rarick's appointments for Sunday, April 25: At Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. Johns at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley, at 7 p. m.

A party from Mifflin county was traveling through this vicinity buying up hams at 10c per pound, alleging Penn's valley hams are better than in Mifflin county.

Trout fishing season opened last Friday too rainy for sport, to the entire satisfaction of the speckled beauties who don't mind being in the wet all the time.

Rev. Rearick's congregation in this place has organized a Luther League, which will hold its meetings in the Sabbath school room every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

Recent Union county deaths: In Mifflinburg, the widow of John Weirick, aged 70 years. In same place, the widow of Daniel Slear, aged 96 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Moses Fry, a horse doctor and farmer of Middleburg, committed suicide Saturday night, 9th, by hanging himself. He was about 64 years of age. He was an old soldier, and failure to secure a pension it is thought led him to take his life.

Captain Will Runkle, a boro' officer, in the discharge of his duties, is notifying all that streets and alleys must be cleaned up immediately. Some, he finds, take it kindly, while others prefer not to have their ox gored.

The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph is the first and only paper in that city to produce color work on its own machinery, and thereby has made a great hit. Its illustrations in colors score a grand success with the public. The reading public will find the colums of this enterprising daily reliable and replete with the latest news.

The Lewistown council passed a curfew ordinance prohibiting persons under 16 years of age from being on the streets after 9 o'clock from April 1 to August 31 and after 8 o'clock from September to the last day of March unless accompanied by parent or guardian. The penalty to be a fine of $5 for each offender.

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—For Sale.—Eggs for hatching from fine, large, pure-bred white Wyandotte hens, at 50 cts. per set of 15. Reductions on larger lots.

3m CHAS. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

# HOUSE TAKES ACTION.

## Resolution Passes by 322 Votes to 19.

## INTERVENE AT ONCE.

**An Official Note of the Madrid Cabinet Declares the Policy Set Forth in the President's Message an Interference in Spain's Internal Affairs—Crack Liners St. Louis and St. Paul Bought.**

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The House of Representatives Wednesday by a vote of 322 to 19, and after one of the most exciting days in its history, adopted a resolution which is regarded virtually as a declaration of war against Spain.

The resolution directs the President to intervene at once and stop the war in Cuba, with the purpose of establishing, by the free action of the people of Cuba, a stable and independent government on the island. The President is authorized to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry out the purposes of the resolution. The democratic members of the foreign affairs committee reported a minority resolution declaring for armed intervention and the recognition of the Cuban republic. The scene in the House was one of the most disgraceful ever witnessed there, and at one time a free fight seemed imminent.

**The Resolution.**

"Whereas this long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battle ship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 268 of our seamen.

"Resolved, &c., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the extent and purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the Island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of the resolution."

The Senate committee on foreign relations reported to the Senate a resolution demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority in Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from the island. The President is directed and authorized to use the army and navy of the United States to enforce the demand, and to call into the active service of the United States the militia of the several States. The minority members of the committee presented a resolution for the recognition of the Cuban republic. No action was taken on the majority resolution. An elaborate report justifying intervention and charging Spain with the responsibility for the destruction of the battle ship Maine was submitted by the committee.

Dispatches from Madrid state that the Spanish government is playing a waiting game, either with a view of permitting the hostility of this country to take expression in some overt or concrete form, or with a view of safeguarding the Spanish dynasty by giving the continental power a further chance to mediate.

After a prolonged cabinet meeting an official note was given out by Senor Sagasta, in which he made this declaration: "The doctrines contained in President McKinley's message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation, and are an interference in the internal affairs of this country."

Senor Sagasta, according to an interview with him cabled from Madrid to a London paper, considers President McKinley's message as "deplorable," but forced from him by the clamor of Congress."

The crack American liners St. Paul and St. Louis were ordered to be bought for this country, and will be transformed into heavily armed cruisers. The price paid for them is said to have been about $5,000,000. The Old Dominion Line steamship Yorktown and the Brazilian cruiser Metheroy will also be bought, if they are deemed worth it on careful inspection.

The flying squadron of Commodore Schley was given sealed orders Wednesday to go to sea, and at 2.30 departed from Hampton Roads. This caused much excitement, but it was stated at the Navy Department that the squadron had simply been ordered on a practice cruise. The Minneapolis was delayed by striking a cable, but followed the other vessels out to sea after a delay of four hours.

A special dispatch from Washington shows that the American naval squadron now at Hong Kong is vastly superior in strength to the Spanish fleet around the Philippine Islands, and can easily capture those Spanish colonies within a few days after a declaration of war.

There are reports in Madrid of a serious outbreak of Philippine Island rebels at Fulnan.

# The War Situation.

A cabinet council at Madrid Thursday, presided over by the Queen Regent, summoned the Spanish Cortes to meet next week. The Spanish Minister at Washington regards this action as a step in the direction of a peaceful solution, but does not explain the significance of it. While it may mean a further concession on the part of Spain, even to the extent of surrendering Cuba for an indemnity, the assembling of the Cortes may, on the other hand, foreshadow more vigorous measures for war than Spain has hitherto adopted. The government and the press at Madrid have but slight hopes of peace.

President McKinley is earnestly opposed to the immediate recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, as he made known in his message, but he has not said that he would veto such a proposition if it formed a part of the intervention resolutions. He stands ready to execute the will of Congress.

Spain is preparing to make another appeal to the powers. It is doubtful, however, whether any effective intervention from that quarter can be secured at this time. It is known that the representatives of foreign governments in Washington take exceptions to certain features of the presentation of the case against Spain by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, especially to that paragraph which emphasizes, if it does not elaborate, the Monroe doctrine, but as this report of the committee does not require governmental ratification, simply becoming a part of the record, the powers have no basis for formal protest.

After a naval demonstration before Havana and possibly the seizure of the customs-house by the United States—events which do not now seem remote—it is suggested that one or more of the European powers—England or France or Russia—may offer to mediate between this country and Spain. This meditation would necessarily, if accepted, be based upon the independence of Cuba and the assumption of her debt by this country and would mean the virtual surrender of Spain before war had actually been precipitated. The suggestion is largely speculative and may be rendered wholly impracticable by the occurrences of the next few days.

The strongest evidence of the approach of war is presented at the War and Navy Departments, where all movements or contemplated movements are now vigilantly guarded.

## THE NEWS.

Notwithstanding the armistice, several skirmishes were reported from Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba. A British vessel, the Arrow, had been seized by the authorities charged with carrying contraband of war, but was ordered released on the representations of the British Consul.

President Griscom, of the American Line, has offered the Paris and New York to the government.

The Secretary of the Navy has prohibited the further issuing of news to press or public, following the precedent set during the Civil War.

The suggestion of the National Council of Switzerland, that the Bundesrath offer to mediate between the United States and Spain, was unanimously rejected by the latter body.

British authorities in Jamaica will not consider coal as contraband of war, but would sell to either contestant in case of war.

A cable from Havana announced the arrival of the French warship, Fulton, whose commander at once called on the Spanish authorities.

The semi-official Italic invites the Pope to advise the Queen Regent to grant Cuban independence on humanitarian grounds. As this is also the position of the Vatican, the letter has probably been sent.

European Cabinets will not advise Spain to further yielding. It is believed that Spain will declare war to prevent the United States completing her armament.

Minister Polo is surprised that he has not already been recalled. He is all ready to leave. He regards the action of Congress as decidedly hostile, and believes war inevitable. Spain expects to put up a long and vigorous fight.

During the past two months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received 1,110 new box cars, 1,239 double hopper gondolas and 224 coke cars of the order of 5,150 recently placed with Pullman's Palace Car Company, the Michigan Peninsular Car Works, the Missouri Car and Foundry Company and the South Baltimore Car Works. Deliveries are being made as rapidly as the cars are completed.

The extensive plant of the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company, in North Irwin is in complete ruins. Fire started near the new casting hall, caused by the blowing out of a gas converter. The flames spread with great rapidity from one building to another and in an hour nothing but smouldering ruins remained of the largest independent plate glass works of the United States. The loss is estimated at $750,000, with insurance of about $450,000.

Three children of Thomas Trinners, living near Bruce, Wis., died in the past 24 hours from eating wild parsnips. The wild parsnip is a European plant that has become domesticated in the United States. It closely resembles the cultivated parsnip, only its root is hard and acrid. It is a member of the Sativa family and is very poisonous.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations completed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and Senator Hale afterward reported it to the Senate. The amendments recommended by the committee increase the aggregate appropriation of the bill, as it passed the House, of $8,236,500, making the total $46,277,558. The principal items of increase are the following: For the construction and the machinery of new war and defense vessels, $6,000,000; for armor and armament, $1,500,000; for equipment, $200,000; for additions to and repairs about navy yards, $662,000.

## SPANIARDS DID IT.

**Officials at Havana Were Cognizant of the Plans to Blow Up the Maine.**

Consul General Lee was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for an hour late Tuesday. He talked freely with the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba, and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the committee.

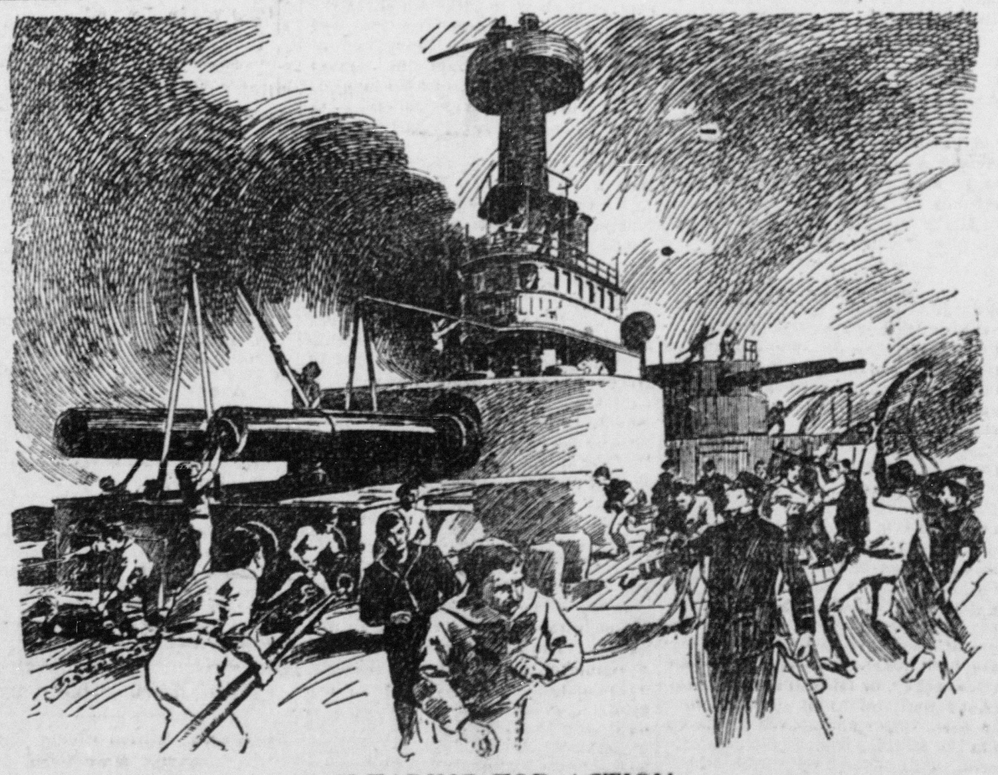
"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the Captain General was."

General Lee said that he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in the harbor at Havana.

The Consul General did not arrive at the Capitol until five o'clock. He came in a street car, and was not recognized by the one or two hundred people who had congregated on the outside of the building to see him, but in the corridors at the entrance to the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations he was recognized and given a hearty handclapping. He responded with a bow and smile, and hastened into the committee room.

**Spain Advised to Declare War.**

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Several European powers, including Austria, are reported to have advised Spain to declare war, because further delay or concessions would be likely to provoke a revolution."



CLEARING FOR ACTION.

## FIELD OF LABOR.

Detroit has sixty-four unions.
We send cotton to fifteen countries.
The States contain eleven pin factories.
Panama Canal employs 3,500 laborers.
Mexico has one typesetting machine.
United States has 900,000 telephones.
Detroit waitresses will be organized.
Boston garment workers will reorganize.
Pittsburg plumbers want the eight-hour day.
Brooklyn truck drivers struck for $1.75 a day.
Junk dealers' license in New York costs $250.
At Woonsocket, R. I., ice costs 25 cents a 100.
The Scottish Clerks' Association has $35,000.
Galveston 'Longshoresmen's Union has $19,000.
New York Granite Cutters get $4 for eight hours.
Springfield (Mass.) municipal laborers get $1.50 a day.
Chicago derrickmen want 37½ cents an hour on May 1.
Cleveland Central Labor Union is opposed to Sunday baseball.
Ground for Detroit labor temple will be broken on Labor Day.
Troy (N. Y.) contractors who do city work must employ unionists.
Chicago electricians now get $3.75 a day, an advance of 75 cents.
New York House Framers' Union fines men who work for lumpers.
Gov. Tanner addressed the Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor.
Boston Central Labor Union may exclude foremen in shops as delegates.
Chicago architectural iron workers' new scale was signed. It secures double pay for overtime.

# IN CONGRESS.

## How the Message Was Received by the Law Makers.

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

**Senator Butler Introduced a Resolution Demanding The Immediate Evacuation of the Island By Spain—House Refers It to Foreign Affairs Committee Without Debate.**

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: In the Senate every available seat, both on the floor and in the galleries were occupied when Vice-President Hobart's gavel called the session to order. In the galleries the people had been waiting for hours, but the arrangements for handling the crowds were so admirable that not the slightest confusion existed. The attendance of Senators were unusually large, indeed, every member of the body in the city was in his seat. Among the visitors on the floor was General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army.

In the diplomatic gallery were Sir Julian Pauncefort, the British ambassador; Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian minister and party; Mr. Constantin Brun, minister of Denmark; Mr. Charles F. Adam, first secretary of the British legation, and Miss Adam; Chancellor Boeufve, of the French legation; Dr. Yela, secretary of the legation of Guatemala; Mr. J. B. Ploda, the Swiss minister, and three attaches of the Chinese legation.

The galleries presented a brilliant scene. Many of the ladies were attired in the most fetching Easter costumes, and the handsome display of gowns and bonnets were notable.

At 12.03 P. M., Major Pruden, one of the secretaries of the President appeared at the main entrance of the chamber with the long-expected message in his hand. Three minutes afterward, the pending routine business having been concluded, the Vice-President recognized Major Pruden.

As he announced the delivery of a message from the President, there was a commotion in the galleries, a brief hum of whispered conversation, followed by a silence so profound that the least noise was audible throughout the chamber.

As the Vice-President, leaning forward over his desk, handed the message to the reading clerk. Senators on the floor and people in the galleries bent forward anxiously that every word of the message upon which peace or war might hang, might be heard.

After reading for half an hour the voice of the reading clerk began to fail and the reading was continued by another clerk. Soon after the change was made Mr. Mason (of Illinois) complained that he could not understand and requested that the clerk read more slowly.

A few minutes afterward the reading clerk resumed the reading and concluded at 12.50 P. M., the time occupied in presenting the message being forty-two minutes.

Mr. Davis (of Minnesota) chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was, upon the conclusion of the reading, instantly recognized. He moved that the message be referred to his committee.

**Mr. Butler's Resolution.**

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, in rising to offer a resolution, said that it was perfectly evident that the message just read did not mean the independence of Cuba, for which the patriots of the island had so long been struggling. The President said he merely asks us to authorize him to stop the war in Cuba. That could not be done until the Spanish flag was hauled down from the island forever. Mr. Butler then presented his resolution, which follows:

"Whereas the destruction of the United States battleship Maine and the murdering of 266 of our sailors in Havana harbor by the Spanish government is an act of war on the part of Spain against the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved, First, that to avenge this most foul and unparalleled crime, which our national honor demands, and to put a stop to Spain's most cruel, barbarous and inhuman warfare now being waged against Cuba, which is demanded in the interest of liberty and humanity, that the government of the United States hereby recognize the Cuban republic as a separate and independent nation.

"Second—That the government of the United States hereby demands that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba.

"Third—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval force of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

The resolution went over under the rules.

Without further debate the motion to refer the message to the committee on foreign relations was then agreed to.

Another message from the President, transmitting the Cuban consular reports, was laid before the Senate, and after being read, was referred with the accompanying papers to the committee on foreign relations.

**No Debate in the House.**

The President's message was read to the House in the presence of a vast assemblage and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate. There was absolutely no demonstration either of approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the republican side, when, toward the close of the message, the President said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the republicans applauded and several of the democrat groaned.

After the message had been referred the House transacted some District of Columbia business and then acted upon the Fairchild-Ward contested election case from the sixteenth New York district by confirming Mr. Ward's title to the seat. Little or no interest was taken in the proceedings.

All the afternoon the members stood about in groups discussing the message and the probable action of Congress upon it.

## TO RECALL BERNABE.

**Senor Gullon Authorized to Order Him Home.**

According to a special dispatch from Madrid the Supreme Council of State has authorized Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, to order the Spanish Minister at Washington Senor Polo de Bernabe, to return to Spain directly President McKinley accepts "any resolution of Congress which attacks Spain's sovereignity in Cuba."

**She Threatens to Abdicate.**

The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Post, telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says: "The Queen Regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the Cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity."

**Interesting Inventions.**

Tops are being manufactured which are spun by a current of air directed by a blowpipe into the curved channels extending outward from a central opening in the top.

A new skirt supporter, the invention of a Western woman, has a central section of elastic webbing, with hooks at each end to catch the skirt and hold it in any desired height.

A new rowlock for boats is formed of a U shaped metal plate set into the side of the boat, with flanges extending beyond the edges of the hole, the oar lying loose in the lock.

Stockings and socks can be easily repaired by means of toe and heel caps, which are being made for the purpose and are adapted to fit over the worn parts and be sewed in position.

In a newly designed pair of shears the back of one of the blades is slotted along its entire length to receive the back of a comb, which is pushed in at one end and fits tightly to hold it in place.

Molasses and sawdust are combined for use in a pneumatic tire recently placed on the market, the filling coating the interior and preventing the escape of air through small holes in the tire.

To facilitate the handling of fishing rods the butt is fitted with a curved arm rest, with a hand grip set at right angles at the proper distance to bring the rest in front of the elbow when the grip is in the hand.

An Englishman has designed a high chair for children to use at the table, which has only two legs, the front part of the chair being attached to brackets on the table and folding up under it when not in use.

Horses' tails may be securely bound up in muddy weather by a neat little device consisting of a strap, to which is fastened a corrugated inner section of rubber to grip the knot in the tail when the strap is buckled over it.—New York Telegram.

**How Drake Caught the Mail Robbers.**

"One of the little adventures I have had in my career as a Deputy United States Marshal," said Mr. George W. Drake, the celebrated mountain detective, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "occurred not long ago in Breathitt county. The mail between Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt county, and Hindman, the county seat of Knott county, distant forty miles, is carried on horseback three times a week. Robbers—there were two of them—stopped the mail man in a lonely mountain pass in Breathitt county and, at the point of a pistol, took the mail sacks, rifled them of their contents and made their escape. The mail carrier returned to Jackson, told his story and, as I happened to be in the town at the time, I at once with two men started in pursuit of the thieves. We followed them easily enough by the tracks of their horses and, having a partial description of the men from the mail carrier, soon became convinced that we knew whom we were after. At last, after a long ride over a rough road, we came to a log cabin outside of which were hitched two horses, well blown. We scattered out and approached the cabin and, in spite of a few shots from the theives, one of which came close to my body, succeeded in capturing them and in finally landing them in jail at Jackson."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Health Don'ts.**

The Phrenological Journal says: Do not neglect your house drains, nor the drainage about your house. The first condition of family health is a dry and sweet atmosphere. With dry walls, a dry cellar, and drains that carry off refuse without letting in foul gases, half the battle for good health is won. Pure drinking water is indispensable for health at home or anywhere.

Don't keep the sun out of your living and sleeping rooms. Sunlight is absolutely necessary for a right condition of the atmosphere that we breathe and for our bodily well-being.

Don't sleep in the same flannels that you wear during the day.

Don't wear thin socks or light-soled shoes in cold or wet weather.

Don't catch cold. Catching cold is much more preventable than is generally supposed. A person in good physical condition is not liable to colds and will not fail a victim to them unless he is grossly careless. Keep the feet warm and dry, the head cool, the bowels and chest well protected; avoid exposure with an empty stomach; take care not to cool off too rapidly when heated; keep out of draughts; wear flannels; and with the exercise of a little common sense in various emergencies, colds will be rare. If colds were a penal offence, we should soon find a way to prevent them.

**Uses of Electricity.**

There is no limit to the uses of electricity. A scientist announces that if an electric current be passed from one needle point to another through a corn or bunion, it will cause the tissue to dry up, shrivel and finally fall off, leaving a new and healthful surface where there was once a scene of constant pain. Another experimentalist recommends passing a current through the body to alleviate and finally to cure indigestion and heartburn, while the number of people who use the battery for rheumatism and kindred ailments is now numbered far up in the hundreds of thousands.—New York Mail and Express.

**Cost of Living.**

Experiments at the Missouri State University show that in the matter of diet a man can live at an expense of 18 1-2 cents a day.

New Zealand contains at present 42,000 natives (Maoris) and 626,000 whites.

# THE KEYSTONE STATE.

## Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

## BOILER EXPLOSION.

**One Killed, Another Dying—The Huge Iron Boiler Blown Three Hundred Feet—Badly Burned and Scalded—Cause of Explosion Unknown—Other Interesting News.**

The boiler at the saw mill on the farm of Edmund Holsopple, thirteen miles southeast of Johnstown, blew up, killing Sidney Holsopple, fatally injuring Charles Holsopple, and Clyde Bruce and Joseph Holsopple were so badly injured that one or two of them may die. The men had been cutting timber for a new barn, when suddenly the boiler exploded. One-half of the huge affair (30 horse power) was blown 300 feet from its former position, while the other half was blown into atoms and fell upon the unfortunate operatives of the mill. Sidney Holsopple, the man killed, was proprietor of the Hotel Holsopple at Benson, which place he left at noon to assist in cutting the lumber. He was at work on the roof of the mill when the explosion occurred, and when his body was found it was over 100 feet away. Charles Holsopple was also thrown a considerable distance, and there does not seem any chance of his recovery. The other three were badly burned and scalded. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is believed that water in the boiler was allowed to become low and that one of the men had turned in water when the boiler was dry.

**Woman in Flames.**

Mrs. Ellwood Baumer, residing at Berger's, near Pottsville, was badly burned by her clothing igniting from a brush fire. Frenzied with pain she fled to a pond and threw herself into the water, extinguishing the flames. Mrs. Baumer is burned on nearly every portion of her body, and is in a critical condition.

**Landed on His Head.**

Charles H. Hiester, while at work near Birdsboro, fell forty feet from a scaffold and landed on his head on a stone pile. His skull was fractured. It is thought he will die. He is 30 years old and has a wife and five children.

**Terribly Kicked by a Horse.**

Officer Frederick Lynch, of Chester, was kicked in the breast by a stray horse, and narrowly escaped death. He attempted to drive the horse off the payment, when the animal launched out at him with both hind feet. He was struck over the left and also on the right breast and knocked senseless. No bones were broken, but he may be internally injured.

**It Was an Accident.**

The report of the alleged brutal initiation of 12-year-old August Sauers, as recently published, was denied in Eckley. Young Sauers was terribly scalded by falling into a barrel of hot water, but the statement that he was thrown into it intentionally by several boys is pronounced without any foundation in fact. It was an accident.

**Conductor's Shocking Fate.**

Thomas McGuire, of East Mauch Chunk, a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, stepped from his train in front of a rapidly moving engine near Hauto. He was dragged sixty feet and his body mangled beyond recognition before he could be released. A widow and five children survive the unfortunate man.

**Fatal Fall Down Stairs.**

Aged Rose Dougherty, of Chester, fell down stairs and broke her neck. She lived alone in the house and the noise of the fall was heard by the neighbors, who notified officers Cain and Taylor, who broke into the house and discovered the woman lying at the foot of the landing dead. She was nearly 70 years of age.

**Sad End of Sport.**

While a number of young people were enjoying a romp at Neumedia, Miss Lizzie Coutts was followed by one of her male companions, and while running at full speed turned her head to see whether or not her pursuer was gaining on her, just as he playfully threw a handful of pebbles. The missiles struck her in the eyes and injured her so badly that her sight was ruined.

**A Child Burned.**

A sad burning accident occurred in a field near the golf grounds at Easton. Dr. A. L. Dangel was burning brush near his home and some children were playing nearby. One of them, Katrina Behn, who, with her mother, Mrs. Mary Behn, of Wilkes-Barre, is visiting Easton, ran close to the fire and soon her dress was in flames. She ran across the fields, the wind fanning the blaze all the while. Her screams attracted the attention of Thomas Eichlin, a carpenter, who was working on a building nearby, and he ran to meet her. With his hands he beat the fire nearly out, and the mother of the child finally quenched the flames with a bucket of water, but not before the victim had been badly burned about the body.

**Child's Fearful Doom.**

Margret McAdams, aged 7 years, met with a horrible death a Hermanie. The child was engaged in making a fire in the kitchen stove when her clothing caught fire. She was unable to extinguish the flames and was roasted alive.

**Fell Under Car Wheels.**

Lewis Travis, of 329 East Second Street, Wilmington, Del., was badly mutilated by a north-bound train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad at Crum Lynne. He was seen to fall from a car, the wheels of the cars passing over his left leg and left arm. He was taken to the Chester Hospital, where both arm and leg were amputated.

**Drowned in a Millrace.**

Stanley Brachbill, aged 9 years, a son of Mrs. Margaret Brachbill, accidentally drowned in Gerberich's millrace, Bellefonte. About half-past 6 he was sent with a lunch for his elder brother, who worked at Crider's Mill. This was the last seen of him alive. The water was drawn off and the unfortunate boy's body was found.

In Egypt fans were used in religious ceremonies, made of parchment or feathers.

### FORGIVENESS.

If I should die tonight,
And you should come to my cold bier and weep
While I lay there asleep,
With my whole face and lips death's purple white,
Like some silent marble statue expressive of great might;

My heart would yearn for you
With such unutterable tenderness
If I should die tonight,
With longing for an olden-time caress,
And you would bend o'er me in tears, my far-off soul to bless!

DR. T. W. WILDES.

## An Incriminating Pin.

"Aubrey, it's getting late; put away your book, dear, and talk."

My wife came across the room to where I sat, and laid her hand lovingly on my shoulder. Then she glanced at the ponderous volume before me and said, with a laugh:

"Oh, those awful Latin names! Whatever does 'curare' mean, Aubrey?"

"It isn't Latin, darling; it's an adaptation of the native name of a deadly poison used by the South American Indians to smear on their arrows. Curare, though, is an antidote as well as a poison, and in minute quantities is used medicinally. I've got some in the surgery at this moment. But now," I added, closing the book, "what is it you want to talk about, dear? Something more cheerful than poisons, I dare say?"

"Yes," she said, as she sat down by my side. "What do you think? Lena is going to be married to Mr. Wilmot Ravensdale."

"H'm; that tall, rather sallow-looking man we met at the boarding house at Barmouth last year?"

"Yes. I remember thinking he was smitten with Lena at the time, and now it seems they've been corresponding ever since, though this is the first I've heard of it. My sister never was particularly communicative."

"What is Mr. Ravensdale by profession?"

"I am not quite sure. I believe he owns some land in the North. Anyhow, just before Arthur left Liverpool on his present voyage, Mr. Ravensdale saw him and asked his permission to become engaged to Lena; and Arthur must have thought everything satisfactory, for he assented, willingly."

"Ah! Well, of course, Arthur—your brother—is head of your family now, and his approval is final."

"You—you—don't approve, Aubrey?"

"I have no voice in the matter, my dear, and, if I had, I know nothing against Mr. Ravensdale. Still, a girl with £5,000 ought to be careful whom she selects for a husband, so I hope Lena has chosen well."

I was silent a short while; I felt certain illdefined misgivings. Ravensdale's manner and conversation had not impressed me favorably when in Wales. However, it was scarcely fair, perhaps, to judge a man on a brief holiday acquaintanceship.

During the next few days my wife spent a good deal of time with Lena, who lived with their only brother, Arthur, in a small house not far from our own; Arthur Vernon, who was an engineer on a steamship engaged in the Canadian cattle trade, being at present away from home.

Ella felt herself largely responsible for the arrangements for the coming wedding. She threw herself into the matter with an enthusiasm which she endeavored, not altogether without success, to impart to me. I resolved to receive Ravensdale when he arrived in London. I liked him, however, no better than before, though I left my doubts unexpressed.

Then came a surprise: Ravensdale suddenly informed Lena that he had a sister of whose existence he had not hitherto spoken, and suggested that it would be a good plan for her to take up her abode with his financee until the wedding. Lena could refuse him nothing, and, to my wife's evident annoyance, Mildred Ravensdale arrived next day. A week passed without anything particular happening, then, as we sat at dinner one evening, Ella startled me by saying, hotly.

"I hate Mildred Ravensdale, and I could almost kill Lena. I won't go near either of them till Arthur comes home. They don't want me and their wishes shall be respected."

"Have you been offended so deeply as all that, dear?" I asked, after a brief pause.

"Yes," she replied; "my advice is ignored by Lena and scorned by Miss Ravensdale."

"When is your brother Arthur expected?"

"Not till a day or two before the wedding."

"Oh! Have you heard anything more precise about Ravensdale's property yet?"

"Not a word."

"Nor where he proposes to live?"

"He talks about leaving that question till after they return from their honeymoon, which it seems to be a long one."

I said no more then. I felt instinctively that Eda had not told me all that she knew or suspected, though she had revealed enough to render me profoundly dissatisfied with the position of affairs. But Lena was no longer a child; she was 27, and her proud and headstrong temperament would, I was aware, lead her to resent any intervention on my part.

The wedding day was fixed to take place on a Thursday, and, on the morning of the previous Tuesday, Ella asked me to inspect the present which, despite their disagreement, she had purchased for her sister. This consisted of a very handsome Russia leather lady's toilet case, containing a hand mirror, a pair of brushes, two combs and requisites, all in ivory. Then she mentioned that her brother's ship was not expected to arrive till next day, but that she would depart from her resolve not to visit Lena before his return, so far as personally to take her the present in the course of the afternoon.

My wife looked pale and tired when, early in the evening, I again saw her, so that I was hardly surprised when she told me that her interview with her sister had been far from pleasant. "I—I never gave her the present, after all," she explained; "I put it down on the hallstand, and forgot about it. We both got angry, and I—I said things about Mr. Ravensdale and his sister Lena declared she'd never forgive. Perhaps I was wrong, but I have every cause to distruss them, and so has Lena, but he won't see it. Oh, she is mad, mad!"

"Are all arrangements made for the wedding?"

"I think so. They don't want us there, though. It's fixed for 8 o'clock in the morning, and they're going to drive straight to the railway station from the church."

"Well, dearest, we mustn't intrude upon them. It's certainly strange, however, that your sister should slight you in this way."

Ella's hands twitched nervously. Then she burst into tears. "I—I don't mind for myself," she sobbed, "but it's dreadful that Lena should have let that horrid woman get such an influence over."

"Why do you dislike Miss Ravensdale so intensely, dearest?" I asked soothingly.

"Why? Oh, for one thing, because I believe in her heart she hates Lena, and, for another, because—because of something she's done to me."

"I suppose you won't mind telling me what that is?"

"I—I cannot, I have promised to be silent."

I said nothing. She seemed greatly agitated. Then she cried suddenly:

"And, yet, I am not sure. I think I'm justified in breaking my word; yes, I'll tell you, Aubrey; you ought to know. The day after that woman came, before I grew to distrust her, she asked me if I could get her some poison."

"What!" I exclaimed.

"Some poison," she continued, "that would kill a dog. She had a favorite terrier, she said, that had grown old and blind, and was suffering greatly, and she wanted it poisened, but couldn't bear that it should meet its death at the hands of any one but herself."

"Well, well-"

"When she asked for the poison I suddenly thought of the stuff you had spoken of on the night I first heard of Lena's engagement."

"Curare?"

"Yes. I found some in your surgery, and I—I gave it to her. I read up about it, too, and told her all she had to do was to smear some on a needle and prick the poor animal with it."

"Oh, you should have told me, dearest; bgut what happened afterward?"

"What happened?"—my wife gave a low, mirthless laugh—"why, a week later, when she said she'd killed the dog, and I asked her to give me back what remained of the poison, she declined to do so; and now today, when I repeated the request, she——"

But at this moment there came a ring at the bell, followed by the entrance of a servant to tell me that a lady wished to see me immediately.

My visitor, a handsome, well-dressed woman of 30, was pacing excitedly up and down my counting room as I entered.

"Doctor Cranleigh," she cried, "excuse my abruptness, but you must come with me at once. Your wife's sister, Miss Lena Vernon, is suddenly taken ill. She is unconscious—in a fit, I think. There is not a moment to lose. Don't stop to tell your wife now, it would only alarm her. She can be summoned later on, if necessary."

"Are you," I gasped, 'Miss Ravensdale?"

"Yes—but come, come!"

Mechanically, I put on my hat, and followed her into the street.

"Now," I said, briefly, "you can give me any additional particulars?"

"Not many," she replied. "I had been out, and, returning to the house, went into Lena's bedroom, where I found her on the sofa, as I have said, unconscious. She seemed to have been seized with faintness waile dressing; at all events her hair was dishevelled. I tried to bring her round, but my efforts were quite furtile. So I called the servant to remain with her, and came off for you."

I asked one or two further questions, but she added nothing of importance, and a few minutes more brought us to the house.

The girl who opened the door said there was no change in the condition of her mistress, and we made our way immediately to the bed room.

Lena, her luxuriant hair awry and her eyes closed, lay on a couch by the window, so still that at first I feared she was dead. But even as I crossed the room her whole frame shook in a sudden, convulsive movement, which, however, only lasted a moment. I bent down to examine her more closely, pushing back some of the loose tresses which strayed over her white forehead. My hand coming in contact with something moist, caused me to withdraw it quickly. Then I started violently. My fingers were smeared with blood!

Without a word, I hastily raised the half-lowered gas, and, with the aid of the stronger light thus afforded, I saw for the first time beneath the hair just above Lena's brow, a long, irregular scratch. I trembled involuntarily.

Lena's symptoms were those of curare poisoning.

I pushed the electric bell, wrote a few words on a sheet of paper, torn from my note book, and, giving it to the servant who answered my summons, told her to take it immediately to my surgery, hand it to my assistant, and wait a reply. Then, uncertain what to say or do, I turned toward Mildred Ravensdale, who sat silent and composed on the chair near the couch.

"This faintness," I ventured, at last, "seems serious, alarming even."

"Indeed? I am so sorry. What can it be? Failure of the heart?"

"No," I rejoined, looking fixedly at her; "I should rather say it is a case of poisoning."

She met my eyes with a cold, incredulous stare, but gave no reply.

"Did you ever hear of a poison called curare?" I went on.

"Never," she answered, calmly.

I reflected a moment. Should I tell her what Ella had revealed to me, and challenge her to deny it? No, not yet, I decided.

All this while I had been chafing Lena's hands, but now I let them go, and walked uneasily round the room. At the dressing table I stopped; on it I noticed, abstractedly, a toilet case—my wife's present—and beside the case an ivory comb. There was something about the latter which caused me to look again, and with trembling hands to open the case. Ah! I could hardly repress a cry—the comb belonged to it; and on the comb, tightly fastened to one of the teeth by a piece of thin wire, was a pin with a discolored point. I had discovered the explanation of the scarlet!

Yes, this woman was acting a part; she must be unmasked! A means—not perfect, but still worth trying—suggested itself to me, even as beads of perspiration broke out on my brow, and my heart began to beat with painful rapidity.

"Miss Ravensdale," I said slowly, "will you please let me pull this comb through your hair?"

She sprang to her feet. "What an extraordinary request!"

"Then you decline?" I asked, excitedly.

"No," she said, with a grim smile; "Oh, no. Do as you will." She removed the hat she had been wearing and came and stood by my side. "Come," she added. "I am ready."

"I—I have changed my mind," I murmered, weakly.

She turned, and, before I could stop her, wrenched the comb from my hand, drew it through her hair several times, and flung it on the ground. Then she said, in a fierce, low voice:

"If death does occur, if I were you, I should certify it as due to failure of the heart's action. That would avoid an inquest, which, under the circumstances, is most undesirable. For your wife's sake, you know."

"My wife! How dare you suggest——"

"How dare I? Well, you shall hear. Your wife is angry because Lena saw fit to make a will, leaving her property to my brother—her future husband. Your wife was pleased to utter disgraceful innuendoes about him and about me. Even this afternoon she and Lena quarrelled bitterly. I heard them; so did my brother, who happened to be in the house; so did the servant. Your wife," she went on with a harsh laugh, "wanted to keep Lena's money in the family, and if this is a case of poisoning she must have administered it. She thought the will was not to be signed until tomorrow, but she was wrong. It was signed yesterday. She was too late, too late!"

There was a loud ring at the front door. In a dream, a nightmare, rather, I ran downstairs, and, admitting the servant-maid, took from her the syringe furnished with an injection of strychnine, which I had demanded from my assistant.

I returned to the bedroom, and, avoiding Miss Ravensdale's inquiring look, made an incision in the patient's arm. A little while, and I noticed a slight, natural movement of her muscles.

"Thank Heaven!" I exclaimed. "The strychnine has proved the antidote I hoped. Lena will live now."

"She—will—live? Mildred Ravensdale ran from the room.

She and her so-called brotner—it was not till long afterward I found out he was her husband—I never saw again. For Lena's sake, no steps were taken to bring them to justice. But I was soon in possession of enough information to enable me to form a pretty definite notion of the ingenuity of the scheme which my superior knowledge of toxicology had fortunately enabled me to frustrate.

The fact that she did not hesitate to draw through her own hair the poisened combg she had in pretended playfulness drawn trough Lena's an hour earlier, was explained by the fact that she wore a wig.—Tit-Bits.

**Greatest Monument to Man's Handiwork.**

"The greatest structure ever raised by the hand of man," writes William George Jordan of "The Greatest Things in the World," in the Ladies' Home Journal, "is the Great Pyramid of Cheops, founded 4000 years ago, and measuring 746 feet square on the base and 449 feet high. It took twenty years in construction; 100,000 men working for three months and being then relieved, were succeeded by an equally large corps. The massive stones were brought from Arabia, 700 miles away. The cost of the work is estimated at $145,000,000."

### A NEW RIFLE BULLET.

**Its Chief Recommendation is in its Increased Property of Maiming an Enemy.**

An inventor comes forward with an improved bullet that, it is claimed, will maim a combatant in the same terrible manner as would the explosive bullet that has been barred by the law of nations, and yet be within the rules prescribed for the use of projectiles in modern warfare. Edwin S. Field, of Springfield, Mass., describes his new bullet as follows:

"My projectiles resembles the metal-covered bullet of small caliber, and especially the new .030-caliber bullet adopted by the United States Government to be used in the army rifles, instead of the heavier .045 bullet, formerly used in the Springfield musket. Their smaller caliber enables the soldier to carry more ammunition. Its greater velocity increases the danger range and the bullet goes further in the ordinary sighting or firing from the shoulder without aim than the old heavier bullet did. The metal cover takes the quick twist in the rifling of the barrel and gives the necessary rotary motion to hold it up and keep it going in a straight line toward the object aimed at. The naked or lead bullet will not take the quick twist, and has the disadvantage of fouling the gun and marring its accuracy. The metal cover gives to the bullet greater penetration. Instead of one body ending its course, it can drive through two or three. But, and here comes the disadvantage, the bullet being smaller, makes a very small, clean wound, going through flesh and bone with but little disabling effect compared with the .045-caliber lead bullet formerly used. This has given rise to the use of what is called the dum dum bullet, which has a metal casing covering the bullet nearly to the point and leaving the lead exposed. This lead expands, tears the flesh and breaks bones, but does not have the penetration of the full metal-covered bullets.

"My newly invented bullet is not an explosive bullet and does not conflict with the law or agreement of nations. By cutting notches or grooves in the metal cover back from the point or apex to a point forward of the place of contact with the rifling of the barrel, it allows the lead or filling of the cover to expand or upset when striking a hard substance and gives all the effect of a bullet of larger caliber, breaking bones and tearing flesh. It is not impaired or exploded. It may be said that my bullet, which maims so cruelly by 'mushrooming' at the moment of contact with the body into which it enters, is a cruel invention, but, as other men have pointed out, the more terrible war is made the nearer we are to the millennium, for when armies are provided by science with killing appliances that are too deadly for anything to live before them, then the nations will be forced to banish war forever. The new bullet is also a humane invention from another point of view. To maim one man so that he is put effectually out of the fight is surely a lesser evil to the fighters than to have the same missile wound three men so that they will be added to the list of injured without being retired from the list of combatants."

**Spark Telegraphy.**

Possibilities of the method of Telegraphing Without the Use of Wires.

Privy Counsellor Dr. Slaby of Charlottenburg, Germany, contributes tothe Century an article on "The New Telegraphy." Dr. Slaby conducted a series of experiments in telegraphing without the use of wires before the German Emperor. He says, in concluding his article:

I have often been asked in what directions and in what field the use of spark telegraphy might be employed. Our knowledge of the phenomenon in question is so far a very modest thing; we are really in the very opening chapters. I do not purpose to paint pictures of the future, but I believe I can state with emphasis that for certain purposes the new telegraphy is ripe today, and well worthy of consideration. The most important appear to me to lie in the military field. Besieged fortresses, and advancing armies which have the enemy between them, could make use of spark telegraphy to-day as a method of communication. The system works just as surely on a bright day as by night and in fog, though, to be sure only in case were balloons can be employed, since the distances reached when towers, masts, and high trees were used would hardly suffice in cases of this kind.

Quite as important is the usefulness of the discovery for the navy. Experiments of last summer have made perfectly certain the possibility of using captive balloons on the high sea. In place of balloons, without doubt, one might use the modern kites, brought to such a pitch of perfection in America, as those of Hargrave and others. I owe it to the kindness af an aquaintance in New York that I know something of these excellent kites, and a few experiments have already shown me that they are perfectly adapted to the carrying of thin wires.

There is a future for the use af spark telegraphy for lighthouses and lightships. The receiving apparatus can easily be made in a handy form, not bulkier than a chronometer. On the approach to a lighthouse it would not only give signs, but would tick out the name of the lighthouse; it appears even possible to provide the receiving apparatus with a regulator, to be adjusted at will according to whether a greater or smaller sensitiveness is desired, whereby the distance of the lighthouse can be read off.

An undeniable weakness of spark telegraphy is this: every telegram is imparted to the whole world; every receiver can take it up. Owing to this reason for the present, its application will have to be confined to particular cases For practical purposes, if one desires to protect one's self from having despatches read by others, there remains only the use of signs arranged beforehand. In war, to be sure, telegraphy would become impossible as soon as a hostile spark generator should cause a permanent disturbance of the characters. A very interesting battle might occur in the waves of ether.

### WHERE DO THE DAYS BEGIN?

**Apparently Somewhere in the Pacific Ocean.**

Where do the days begin? They must begin somewhere, and by a clever line of argument a writer in an English weekly figures out that the place where the days begin lies somewhere out in the Pacific Ocean. A straight line does not define the place, but it runs, according to this theorist, in a zigzag among some of the islands scattered over that broad expanse of water.

This is determined by the following reasoning: Seeing that, as one moves westward, the time gets earlier and earlier, so that when it is Monday noon in London it is sometime Monday morning in America, it follows that, if this principle were continued without limit all the way round the world, at the same moment it was Monday noon in London, it would also be twenty-four hours later—that is, Tuesday noon in London. As this is, of course, absurd, we have to look for the limit, which does in fact, exist, to the principle that as one moves westward the time gets earlier, and as one moves eastward it gets later.

Before the circumnavigation of the globe there was no difficulty of this kind. When the sun stood over London on Monday it was Monday noon, and when it moved westward (in the common phrase) and stood over Dublin, a little later, it became Monday noon in that city, and then as the western limit of the known world was reached the sun dropped out of sight until the next morning when it came up over the eastern horizon and brought Tuesday morning. In this interval therefore, the sun was passing over the place where Tuesday began.

As discoverers pushed their way further eastward and westward this abyss became narrower and narrower until the place where time changed and the days began, dwindled into a space no wider than a line, time jumps forward twenty-four hours, from noon of one day to noon of the day following. The situation of this line depends on the chance of whether any given place was first discovered by a traveler from the eastward or the west.

As China was first discovered to Europeans by travelers from the west, and America by voyagers from the east, it is clear the line which marks where the days begin lies between these two, in the Pacific Ocean, and instead of being a straight line, zigzags about, dividing islands which happened to be discovered from the east from those which happened to be discovered from the west.

There must still be many islands in that ocean where it is not yet decided to which side of the line they belong, and where if one were put down one would not know whether it were today, to-morrow or yesterday. There must also be many islands there which never having been permanently occupied by civilized people, change their day from time to time, so that a ship calling there coming from China might arrive on Tuesday, while another ship calling at the same time from America would arrive on Monday. There must also be people living so near the line that by going a few miles they can or by going back can find yesterday.

**Blossoms That Gleam at Night.**

Nearly every one is familiar with the glow which is given out in the dark by various kinds of fungi, but the fact tha common everyday blossoms frequently gleam in the night time is not so well known. The ordinary nasturtium is a simple illustrationof the peculiar irregularity. The marsh lily, which grows abundantly in the marshes of light after the rain. The light increases in intensity during July and August, and appears half an hour after sunset, South Africa, presents the same peculiarities. A Swedish naturalist, Haggren, so thoroughly believed in the property of luminosity belonging to some plants that he employed a night watchman to roam his garden to report to him any and all cases of glowing blossoms. The scientist, after a good deal of study, announced that the plants shine with especial brilliancy after a sunny day, while there is no vanishing at dawn. Haggren went so far as to subject the nasturtium to a microscopic examination to discover any animal life were responsible for the phenomenon, but no foreign substance was found on the plants he examined. Later scientists have discovered that the glow extends to the nasturtium's leaves, as well as to its petals. The common marigold has been seen to glow brilliantly, the light seeming to play over the petals with quick changes. The fraxinella, of which there are three varieties in our gardens the white, the red, and the purple, seem to excell all other plants in the quality of luminosity. This plant secretes in abundance an essential oil which in times of great heat spreads in a thin layer over the surface of the petals, where it volatilizes, impregnating the surrounding atmosphere with its vapor. This vapor possesses the property of becoming luminous in darkness.—New York Times.

Fish can be quickly scaled by a new instrument comprising a blade secured to a handle with a removable casing to slide over the blade and guard its edge to prevent it cutting the flesh as it slips under the scales.

**History spends half its time in repeating itself and the other half in getting itself revised.**


WRENS, GA.

"Having obtained a box of TETTERINE of Hunter & Wright, of Louisville, Ga., which I used on a case of itching piles of five years' standing. I spent $50 for different kinds of remedies and the skill of doctors, all for no good, until I got the TETTERINE. I am now well. Accept thanks." Yours, W. R. KING.

By mail for 50c. in stamps by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.


More than one of God's thoughts are written in every good life.


**A Good Dictionary For Two Cents.**

A dictionary containing 10,000 of the most useful words in the English language, is published by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. While it contains some advertising, it is a complete dictionary, concise and correct. In compiling this book care has been taken to omit none of those common words whose spelling or exact use occasions at times a momentary difficulty, even to well educated people. The main aim has been to give as much useful information as possible in a limited space. To those who already have a dictionary, this book will commend itself because it is compact, light and convenient; to those who have no dictionary whatever, it will be invaluable. One may be secured by writing to the above concern, mentioning this paper, and enclosing a two-cent stamp.


Duty inquires, "What must I do?" Love asks, "What may I do?"


**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


There is much of both the lion and the donkey in everybody.


# How Are You This Spring?

Tired, nervous?
Can't get rested?
Tortured with boils, humors?

That is not strange. Impurities have been accumulating in your blood during winter and it has become impoverished. This is the experience of most people. Therefore they take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify their blood in spring.

"My daughter was run down and tired while in school, and I have been giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has purified her blood and built her up, and she is now getting well and strong. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla myself with excellent results, and whenever we have any little ailment we resort to this medicine. It keeps me in good health and good spirits, and makes me feel younger. My husband has been taking Hood's Pills, and says he never found any be liked as well." MRS. JENNIE PFABRORAP, 424 Warren Street, New York, N. Y. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


**I Kissed the Cook.**

I kissed the cook—ah me, she was divine!
Cheeks peachy, dark brown eyes, lips red as wine;
Long apron with a bow,
A cap as white as snow—
By far too tempting; so, I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook, this angel from the skies,
And yet, I did not take her by surprise.
'Twas mean, I will allow,
But if you'll take the vow
To keep it, I'll tell you how I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook—poor, helpless little lass,
The chance so good I could not let it pass.
Her hands were in the dough;
She dare not spoil, you know,
My Sunday suit, and so I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook. I might have been more strong,
But then I guess it wasn't very wrong.
For, just 'tween you and me,
The cook's my wife, is she,
So I'd a right, you see, to kiss the cook.
—What to Eat.


## TO MRS. PINKHAM

**From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Patchogue, New York.**

Mrs. BUDD, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."

# THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. april 21.


## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

### DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

### ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Uncle Sam has all things ready if war breaks out.

Spain has no hope of outside help and finds herself in a deep hole, crying Help! Help!

John Wanamaker has offered to raise a regiment, equip it and be its commander in the war with Spain.

Inside of ten days, after war is declared, the United States will have cleaned the Spaniards out of Cuba.

England sides with our country. None of the European nations will take a hand in the Spanish-American trouble.

If war should be declared General Lee will be sent to Cuba in command of an army of invasion. Won't that be grand!

In the Young Men's Catholic Institute of the United States 45,000 members are willing to enlist in the war against Spain.

Weyler's opportunity to march that army through the United States seems to be approaching, but he is not seen to be making preparations for it.

John Wanamaker being a man of excellent standing in his party and church his charges of corrupt practices under Quayism should pass as par and make Republicans think and reflect.

The blowing up of the Maine will prove expensive fun for the treacherous Spaniards. The 260 noble lives sent to eternity will be avenged two hundred and sixty fold. And there will be no peace until this is accomplished.

The Lancaster city council was restrained by the court on Tuesday, from borrowing money to repair their reservoir, because they would be exceeding their debt limit, hence their action would be unconstitutional and unlawful. The judge remarked that the council had been guilty of bad management in their water works.

If one half only is true of what Dr. Swallow and John Wanamaker say about the steals and corruption of Quay & Comp., no honest man can consistently vote to keep that gang in power longer. The charges are all true. Still Swallow and Wanamaker have not yet told one third of what's true in that line!

Great Britain's decision to hold coal to be contraband, and to prohibit the sale thereof by British subjects at home or in the colonies to either belligerent in case of a conflict between the United States and Spain, is decidedly advantageous to us. Our ships could procure all the fuel they need at home ports near the scene of operations, but the British coaling stations in the West Indies and Bermudas would be closed to Spanish ships.

The great powers of Europe have troubles of their own and are too badly mixed in the East to take action here. It is accepted by the Ambassadors that there will be no action, certainly none of a radical character, toward mediation or intervention between Spain and the United States. One of the best-posted members of the Diplomatic Corps stated a few nights ago: "The Powers have too many troubles of their own to permit them to reach a concert in this affair."

One important fact that came out in General Lee's testimony was that the Spanish troops were living from hand to mouth. This was also the case as to the Spaniards in Havana. They can get no more subsistence from the interior of the island, said General Lee, than "they can from this floor." Almost everything Havana has received in the way of food for the past five or six months has come from the United States. The insurgents plant crops in many parts of the island. If Havana were blockaded it would be starved into a surrender in a little time.

Indications already point to a struggle among the trusts over the proposed bill to increase taxes on certain articles for war purposes. One trust will oppose an increase in the duty on coffee, because it deals in coffee. Another will favor the increase, because it is inimical to the first trust. Both will bring all their influence to bear on Congress, and will do the usual amount of lobbying, while Congress, if precedent is any criterion, will listen to their arguments more attentively than to the desires of the people. Trust lobbying is becoming a prominent and disgraceful part of the American system of Government.

Thomas Jefferson, seventy-five years ago, in writing to President Monroe, said "Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all, on earth. With her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her then we should the more sedulously cherish a cordial friendship and nothing could tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause." That idea was not favorably received then, it would not be now, and yet it may come to pass before the close of the century.

The Pope never appears on the streets of Rome, and a local paper says the reason is that if he went about the streets he would be made the object of demonstrations of respectful enthusiasm by the faithful, and by natural reaction these would be followed by others of a hostile nature. The government would render military honors to him, but it could not long tolerate in the streets of Rome demonstrations in favor of the Pope, who is, after all, a dispossessed sovereign.

### The Two Navies.

Spain's navy is numerically stronger than ours. But discarding all warships projected and building, all antiquated and practically useless wooden vessels, the two navies compare in respect to large warships as follows:

Battleships—Spain, 1; United States 7.

Seagoing coast defense ships—Spain, none; United States, 6.

Non-seagoing coast-defenders—Spain 2; United States, 14.

Armored cruisers—Spain 7, all of old types and far less formidable than their technical names indicate; United States, 2, and those new and most formidable, New York and Brooklyn.

Protected and partly protected cruisers—Spain, 5 of steel and 10 of iron; United States, 19, all steel.

Spain makes a far better showing in the smaller craft, torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers. But her boats of this type are far from our shores. They are divided into two flotillas, one at Cadiz, the other in a crippled condition at the Cape Verde islands.

Indeed, Spain has very little near our coasts besides the Oquendo and the Vizcaya; and many of her best ships are in dry docks or on their way there. We, on the other hand, have at Key West alone a powerful fleet of 15 war vessels—two battleships, an armored cruiser, a monitor, three protected cruisers, two gunboats, and six torpedo boats. And they, like all our fleet, like our superb squadron at Hampton Roads, are ready to enter action the instant word is given.

### Wanamaker's Latest.

From the Boston Herald.

Mr. John Wanamaker, in his latest assault on Quay, attempts to deny Quay's fidelity to protection, a failure which is the unpardonable sin in Pennsylvania. He lets in light in so doing on the way the Dingley tariff was framed, saying that Quay, "with a half dozen colleagues in the United States Senate, held up the Dingley Tariff bill for the benefit of the trusts in the country" until his demands were complied with, and was then responsible for millions of advance importations. This means that he sacrificed Pennsylvania interests to obtain benefits to the trusts. Mr. Wanamaker attacks Quay also by declaring that he did not write the tariff speech of 1894, which was about his only appearance in debate in the Senate. Mr. Wanamaker tells the tale out of school that this speech was prepared for Quay in Philadelphia. It was no great speech, anyway, being made up chiefly of extracts intended to consume the time of the senate. Quay was then engaged in his highwayman work of holding up the Senate by tiring it out, very much as Mr. Wanamaker represents him to have been on the later occasion.

### Danger from Yellow Fever.

Medical men and state boards of health are considering with grave anxiety the menace to the public health which would be one of the results of a war with Spain, since the presence of our troops in Cuba and the rapid intercommunication which would be necessary would make it almost impossible to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States during the summer months.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed nisi by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of the next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Franklin Hubler, late of Miles township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Sallie A. Hubler.
2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of J. Calvin Brackbill, late of Bellefonte Boro, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Margaret A. Brackbill.
3. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of John Mann, late of Curtin township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Louisa Mann.
4. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Elias S. Crader, late of Gregg township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Susan Crater.
5. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property and a small piece of real estate consisting of about Five acres of mountain land, the property of Adam Nearhood, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Nearhood.
6. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of John Long, late of Penn township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Long.
7. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Michael M. Fishburn, late of Benner township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Fishburn.

Bellefonte, March 30, 1898.

GEO. RUMBERGER, Register

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 268, General Office Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2nd, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.

apr7-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April the 25th day of April, 1898 and to continue 2 weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitner, late of Liberty township, deceased: Mary Bitner, widow, Blanchard, Pa.; Catharine Scantlin, and William Scantlin, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; J. Albert Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Alice Harter, and William I. Harter, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Sarah Bechtol and Thomas J. Bechtol, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Ida M. Neff and John Neff, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Caroline Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Thomas Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Roy Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Francis Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Maude Clark and Henry Clark, her husband, Blanchard Pa.; Harry E. Buner, Blanchard, Pa.; Emma Bitner, Blair Bitner, Howard Bitner, H. A. Snyder guardian ad litem for all minors; J. Irvin Bitner, Hagerstown, Maryland; Bessie Long and William Long, her husband, Bethany, Brook county, West Virginia.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1897, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1898.

At 10 o'clock, a. m, at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Ira Gunsallus north forty and one-half degrees west 159 rods to a stone in road, thence by lands of Harry Glossner south 75 degrees west 66 rods to a stone, thence by lands of M. H. Johnston and James Smith south 40½ degrees west 159 rods to a post, thence by lands of Barney Rupert and Ira Bitner north 75 degrees east 43 rods to a stone in the road, thence in the middle of said road north 41½ degrees west 2 rods to a stone, thence along lands of J. A. Bitner north 63½ degrees east 11 8-10 rods to a stone, thence along same south 41¾ degrees east 6 9-10 rods to a stake thence by lands of William Scantling north 57¾ degrees east 9 3-100 rods to the place of beginning containing 61 acres and 79 perches, net measure.

ALSO:

All that certain tenement, messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, thence by lands of Fannie Nestlerode north 50 degrees west 51 perches to a white oak, thence by lands of same and Ira McCloskey north 106 rods to black oak, thence by lands of Frank Quigley north 45 degress west 85 5-10 rods to white walnut, thence by lands of John McGhee west 80 rods to stone, thence by lands of Joseph M. DeHass estate south 164 rods to post, thence along lands of Harmon Robb and Harry Glossner east 128 rods to the place of beginning containing one hundred and nine acres and 117 perches, excepting and reserving from the south-west corner of said tract ten acres and 61 perches sold by Daniel Bitner during his lifetime to Thomas Smith, by Deed dated February 19th, 1858.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, March 31, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Barbara Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL LONG, Administrator.

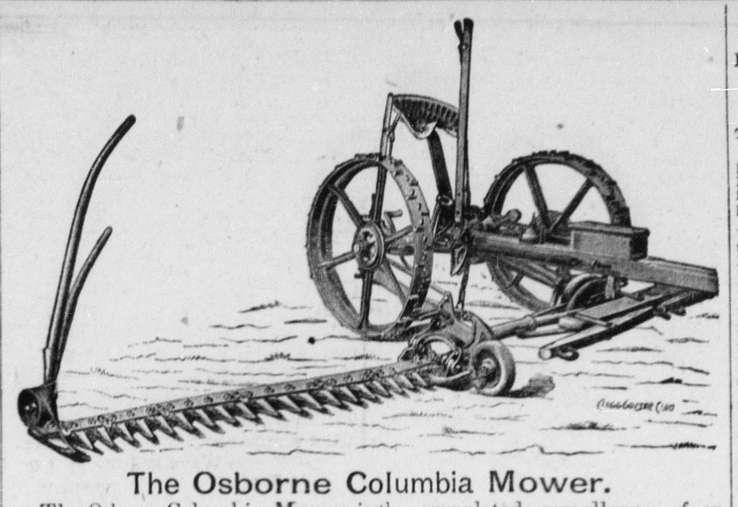
mar17-6t Penn Cave.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Polly Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAREMIAH SNAVELY, Executor,

mar17-6t Centre Hall.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—THE CERTAIN property belonging to M. L. Rishell, Potters Mills, containing 7 acres and buildings, for rent or sale. Inquire of M. L. RISHELL, Farmers Mills, Pa.

## The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

**JACOB SHARER,**

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

## Shoe Store.

—Shoes of Every—

**Style, Quality, And Price,**

—At the—

**Penns Valley Shoe Store.**

**CHAS. A. KRAPE,**

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

*LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.*

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mary Reeder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. HERRING, Penn Hall.

mar24-6t

## UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

### Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

### Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

### Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

### Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

### Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

### Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

### Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices

### Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

### Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

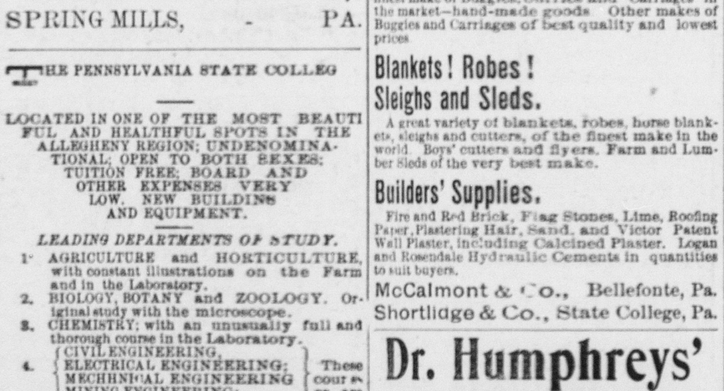
## Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

| NO. | CURES. | PRICES. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. | .25 |
| 2 | Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. | .25 |
| 3 | Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness | .25 |
| 4 | Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. | .25 |
| 7 | Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. | .25 |
| 8 | Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. | .25 |
| 9 | Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | .25 |
| 10 | Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach. | .25 |
| 11 | Suppressed or Painful Periods. | .25 |
| 12 | Whites, Too Profuse Periods. | .25 |
| 13 | Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. | .25 |
| 14 | Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. | .25 |
| 15 | Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. | .25 |
| 16 | Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. | .25 |
| 19 | Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head | .25 |
| 20 | Whooping-Cough. | .25 |
| 27 | Kidney Diseases | .25 |
| 28 | Nervous Debility | 1.00 |
| 30 | Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. | .25 |
| 77 | Grip, Hay Fever | .25 |

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.



## The Jones Steel Hay Rake.

The only adjustable and perfect Hay Rake made.

Hand-Dump and Self-Dump—powerful capacity.

No dirt scratching, no side jerks, no breakage.

Built of special High Carbon Steel and Malleable Iron.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

**H. I. WISE,**

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL


## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

### Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.35 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Berwick, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday. Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.42 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

### LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. | | | | Eastward. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P M | A.M. | | STATIONS. | A M | P M |
| 1 38 | | 9 40 | Montandon | 9 15 | 4 55 |
| 1 45 | | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 05 | 4 47 |
| 1 53 | | 6 24 | Biehl | 8 57 | 4 39 |
| 1 57 | | 6 28 | Vicksburg | 8 52 | 4 35 |
| 2 05 | | 6 37 | Mifflinburg | 8 44 | 4 27 |
| 2 10 | | 6 50 | Millmont | 8 31 | 4 16 |
| 2 22 | | 6 57 | Glen Iron | 8 24 | 4 08 |
| 2 51 | | 7 31 | Paddy Mountain | 7 56 | 3 43 |
| 3 02 | | 7 44 | Coburn | 7 44 | 3 32 |
| 3 08 | | 7 52 | Zerby | 7 36 | 3 25 |
| 3 17 | | 8 01 | Rising Spring | 7 27 | 3 17 |
| 3 23 | | 8 07 | Penn Cave | 7 20 | 3 10 |
| 3 31 | | 8 15 | Centre Hall | 7 13 | 3 02 |
| 3 37 | | 8 21 | Gregg | 7 07 | 2 55 |
| 3 44 | | 8 28 | Linden Hall | 7 01 | 2 48 |
| 3 48 | | 8 33 | Oak Hall | 6 56 | 2 43 |
| 3 53 | | 8 37 | Lemont | 6 52 | 2 38 |
| 3 58 | | 8 42 | Dale Summit | 6 47 | 2 34 |
| 4 07 | | 8 52 | Pleasant Gap | 6 38 | 2 24 |
| 4 10 | | 8 55 | Axemann | 6 35 | 2 21 |
| 4 15 | | 9 00 | Bellefonte | 6 30 | 2 15 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Condensed Time Table.

| Read Down. | | | May 18, 1896. | Read Up. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | No 5 | No 3 | | No 6 | No 4 | No 2 |
| a. m | p.m. | p. m | Lv. Ar. | p. m. | p. m | a. m. |
| †7 20 | †7 30 | †3 45 | ...BELLEFONTE... | 10 04 | 6 10 | 10 10 |
| 7 34 | 7 44 | 3 57 | .....Nigh..... | 9 49 | 5 57 | 9 56 |
| 7 41 | 7 50 | 4 03 | .....Zion..... | 9 43 | 5 51 | 9 50 |
| 7 46 | 7 58 | 4 08 | ...Hecla Park... | 9 38 | 5 46 | 9 45 |
| 7 48 | 7 57 | 4 10 | .....Dunkles..... | 9 36 | 5 44 | 9 43 |
| 7 52 | 8 01 | 4 14 | ...HUBLERSBG... | 9 32 | 5 40 | 9 39 |
| 7 56 | 8 05 | 4 18 | ....Snydertown.... | 9 28 | 5 37 | 9 35 |
| 7 58 | 8 07 | 4 20 | .....Nittany..... | 9 25 | 5 35 | 9 33 |
| 8 00 | 8 09 | 4 22 | .....Huston..... | 9 23 | 5 33 | 9 31 |
| 8 02 | 8 11 | 4 24 | .....LAMAR..... | 9 21 | 5 31 | 9 29 |
| 8 04 | 8 13 | 4 26 | ...Clintondale... | 9 19 | 5 29 | 9 26 |
| 8 09 | 8 19 | 4 31 | ...Krider's Sing. | 9 14 | 5 24 | 9 21 |
| 8 16 | 8 25 | 4 37 | ....Mackeyville... | 9 08 | 5 18 | 9 15 |
| 8 23 | 8 32 | 4 43 | ...Cedar Springs.. | 9 01 | 5 12 | 9 09 |
| 8 25 | 8 34 | 4 45 | .....Salona..... | 8 59 | 5 11 | 9 07 |
| 8 30 | 8 40 | 4 50 | ...MILL HALL... | †8 53 | †5 05 | †9 01 |
| 9 30 | 9 20 | | .....Jersey Shore..... | 4 30 | | 7 55 |
| 10 05 | 9 55 | Arr. | Wm'PO'T | Lve | 4 00 | †7 25 |
| 10 30 | †11 30 | Lve | Wm'PO'T | Arr. | 2 40 | †6 55 |
| †5 08 | 7 10 | | .....PHILA..... | | †8 35 | †11 30 |
| 8 32 | 10 30 | | .....Atlantic City..... | | 7 00 | 5 30 |
| 6 00 | | | .....NEW YORK..... | | †4 30 | |
| | | | (Via Tamequa.) | | | |
| 7 25 | †9 30 | | .....NEW YORK..... | | | †7 30 |
| | | | (Via Phila.) | | | |
| p. m | a. m. | Arr. | Lve. | a. m. | p. m. | |

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

### BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

| EASTWARD. | | | | WESTWARD | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12‖ | 8‖ | 2‖ | STATIONS. | 12‖ | 7‖ | 11‖ |
| PM | PM | AM | Ar, Lv. | A M | AM | PM |
| 6 30 | 1 10 | 8 45 | .....Bellefonte..... | 6 30 | 10 30 | 4 21 |
| 6 20 | 1 02 | 8 40 | .....Coleville ..... | 6 37 | 10 37 | 4 26 |
| 6 16 | 12 58 | 8 37 | .....Morris..... | 6 40 | 10 42 | 4 30 |
| 6 10 | 12 54 | 8 35 | .....Whitmer ..... | 6 44 | 10 47 | 4 33 |
| 6 05 | 12 49 | 8 31 | .....Hunters..... | 6 50 | 10 53 | 4 38 |
| 6 02 | 12 46 | 8 28 | .....Fillmore..... | 6 53 | 10 56 | 4 42 |
| 5 57 | 12 47 | 8 24 | .....Brialy..... | 7 00 | 11 02 | 4 47 |
| 5 53 | 12 37 | 8 20 | .....Waddle..... | 7 05 | 11 05 | 4 52 |
| 5 50 | 12 35 | 8 18 | ....Scotia Crossing.... | 7 08 | 11 08 | 4 54 |
| 5 36 | 12 26 | 8 07 | .....Krumrine..... | 7 17 | 11 20 | 5 03 |
| 5 33 | 12 24 | 8 04 | .....Struble..... | 7 20 | 11 24 | 5 06 |
| 5 31 | 12 22 | 8 02 | .....Inn..... | 7 28 | 11 28 | 5 08 |
| 5 30 | 12 20 | 8 00 | .....State College..... | 7 30 | 11 30 | 5 10 |

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

# Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

**For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.**

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

**Monday, June 13th, 1898,**

at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

| *Acres.* | *Per.* | *Warrantee.* | *Supposed Owner.* | *Taxes.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**BENNER TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | | Johnson Thomas.. | Valentine & Co | $4 69 |
| 350 | | Johnson James... | " | 13 20 |
| 121 | | Johnson Eleanor | " | 4 21 |
| 50 | | Lingle J J | J D Shugert | 4 13 |
| 50 | | Lingle J J | W F Reynolds | 4 13 |
| 130 | | Smith John | Jno G Love | 4 51 |
| 100 | | Unknown | Wm C Heinle | 1 19 |

**BOGGS TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | 163 | Butler Margaret.. | Mary E Sanders | 9 79 |
| 400 | | Carscadden D | W G Morrison | 4 59 |
| 383 | 163 | Frazier Walbro... | Benj Walker | 17 81 |
| 431 | 137 | Godfrey Martha.. | Thos B Harned | 30 03 |
| 433 | 163 | Harvey Jona | J H Long & J B Furst | 25 15 |
| 431 | 40 | Hood Moses | | 25 68 |
| 50 | | Packer & Lucas .. | Wm Newman | 2 33 |
| 433 | 163 | Russell John | Geo W Jackson | 20 18 |
| 458 | 84 | Russell William | | 21 38 |
| 433 | 163 | Russell Thomas | " | 20 18 |
| 383 | 163 | Weiss Michael | " | 34 88 |

**BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Bell Alexander | D S Keller | 4 17 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Beyer John | C M Bower | 6 90 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Bell Alexander | Robt Cooke | 4 17 |
| 1/2 of 140 | 22 | Cox Paul | J H Holt | 2 80 |
| 1/2 of 140 | 22 | Cox Paul | C M Bower | 2 80 |
| 433 | 163 | Davidson Wm Jr. | Wm C Heinle | 8 67 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Bell Alexander | J Z Long | 6 90 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Gray Wm | Wm C Heinle | 2 70 |
| 3-6 of 433 | 163 | Hall Chas | J M Dale | 11 92 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Hall Chas | W F Reeder | 2 88 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Hunter Alex | C M Bower | 5 74 |
| 433 | 163 | Hamilton Thos | Barclay Bros | 17 34 |
| 70 | | Harris Samuel | Geo W Bower | 2 80 |
| 433 | 163 | Hall Nancy | W C Heinle | 8 67 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Hall Henry | " | 1 80 |
| 2/3 of 433 | 163 | Hall Washington | " | 7 20 |
| 1/4 of 433 | 163 | Jackson Jeremiah | " | 2 68 |
| 415 | | Levy Nathaniel | Smith Glover & Duncan | 16 61 |
| 314 | | Long J Z | J Z Long | 12 54 |
| 146 | 75 | Miller Wm | G W Rombach | 5 86 |
| 70 | | Nicholson John | Geo R Boak | 2 80 |
| 64 | | O'Brian Michael | W F Reeder | 1 59 |
| 433 | 163 | Scott Samuel | Orvis and Holt | 17 34 |
| 40 | | Stewart Walter | Godfrey Fisher | 1 00 |
| 415 | | Thomas Joseph | Smith Glover & Duncan | 16 61 |
| 1/2 of 141 | | Vaugn Jno | Edgar Holt | 1 17 |
| 415 | | Weidner Jacob | Barclay Bros | 10 93 |
| 3/4 of 123 | | Wheeler Henry | John Hoy | 3 68 |
| 411 | | Wharton Thos C | Fid Ins Trust & S Dept Co | 16 41 |
| 410 | 151 | Wallace Joseph | W C Heinle | 8 21 |
| 433 | 163 | Wallace Jas J | David M Torrey | 5 42 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Young Samuel | C M Bower | 6 9 |
| 1/2 of 433 | 163 | Young Benj | C M Bower | 5 74 |

**COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | | Johnson Thomas.. | R Valentine | 5 40 |

**CURTIN TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | 138 | Atwood N L | David M Torrey | 5 28 |
| 50 | | Brooks Jesse | J B Baughman | 1 93 |
| 415 | | Brooks Jesse | David M Torrey | 4 99 |
| 119 | | Carscadden D | W C Heinle | 2 94 |
| 230 | 120 | Carscadden D | " | 4 90 |
| 104 | | DeHaven Peter | Samuel Hall | 4 99 |
| 114 | | Evans Cadwalader | " | 5 47 |
| 415 | | Elliot Ruth | " | 9 92 |
| 415 | | Eddy Esther | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 30 87 |
| 100 | | Godfrey Jno W | Thomas B Harned | 4 90 |
| 60 | | Hallowel Ed | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 5 88 |
| 203 | | Irvin James | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 9 94 |
| 292 | 80 | Irvin Robert | Wm C Heinle | 7 01 |
| 403 | | Kelso Rebecca | A Pardee | 19 34 |
| 47 | | Lane Sarah | Thos B Harned | 3 29 |
| 400 | | Long J Z | Walter Zimmerman | 4 90 |
| 400 | | Long J Z | David M Torrey | 4 90 |
| 200 | | Meyers Philip | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 19 60 |
| 100 | | Meyer Simon | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 9 80 |
| 420 | 48 | Meyer Michael | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 20 58 |
| 420 | | Meyer Valentine | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 20 58 |
| 110 | | Meyer Rodgers | Smith, Glov'r & Duncan | 10 88 |
| 146 | 75 | Miller Jas | G W Rombach | 13 62 |
| 158 | 93 | Packer Job W | W C Heinle | 3 64 |
| 304 | 4 | Packer Job W | David M Torrey | 3 60 |
| 50 | | Packer J W & T C | W C Heinle | 1 24 |
| 415 | | Roberts Joseph | Samuel Hall | 19 92 |
| 415 | | Waln Jacob | Smith, Glover & Duncan | 20 35 |
| 4-5 of 160 | | Willis Jonathan | Jas A Beaver trustee | 6 26 |
| 415 | | Wister Casper | Smith Glover & Duncan | 20 35 |
| 433 | 163 | White James | A Pardee | 20 78 |

**FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | | Barchfield Wm | Shoemaker Piano Co | 2 15 |
| 10 | | Hicks Abram | Daniel Bates | 35 |
| 25 | | Miles Samuel | Moses Thompson | 1 08 |
| 90 | | Shannon Jno | Jno Shannon | 5 25 |
| 26 | | Thompson Moses | Moses Thompson | 2 15 |
| 10 | | Unknown | Sample Heirs | 86 |
| Lot | | Unknown | " | 1 93 |

**GREGG TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 380 | | Hubby Bernard | Mary Frank | 12 |
| 29 | | Unknown | Wm B Shaffer | 18 |
| 52 | | Unknown | Andrew Ocker | 1 16 |

**HAINES TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87 | | Barron Jno | A Pardee | 1 64 |
| 140 | | Harrison Wm | Jno Sheets | 1 40 |
| 228 | 150 | Mosby Wm | C M Bower | 2 14 |
| 200 | | Parker Wm | A Pardee | 2 00 |
| 179 | 70 | Stover and Wolf | L F Stover | 4 84 |
| 400 | | Snyder Simon | H F Mohn | 7 50 |
| 200 | | Snyder Catharine | " | 3 75 |
| 88 | | Tidd Wm | A Pardee | 1 00 |

**HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | Bates Daniel | Mrs Frances Knoch | 87 |
| 59 | | Beck Jacob | W C Heinle | 1 33 |
| 21 | | Curtin Roland & Son | Jno I Thompson | 2 81 |
| 85 | | Elder Abram | Daniel Bates | 11 29 |
| 120 | | Lamborn Josiah | F P Blair | 12 90 |
| 70 | | Parker Jacob | Daniel Bates | 9 28 |
| 28 | | P le David | | 2 97 |
| 117 | | Thompson Jno | Jno I Thompson | 19 23 |

**HARRIS TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | | Bell John | Meek & Naugle | 1 63 |
| 360 | | Conley Adam | " | 5 54 |
| 133 | | Fox Geo | Spangler and Smith | 3 68 |
| 122 | | Henry Stophel | Meek & Naugle | 1 89 |
| 185 | | Henry Stophel | Beecher & Sober | 3 88 |
| 400 | | Harrison Wm | Mary M Frank | 5 86 |
| 82 | | Irvin Jno | Meek & Naugle | 2 05 |
| 50 | | Irvin Jno | Mary M Frank | 2 05 |
| 400 | | Johnson Thos | Meek & Naugle | 8 25 |
| 402 | 80 | M'Cormick Ell'an'r | " | 6 15 |
| 400 | | Patterson Robt | W C Heinle | 4 16 |
| 88 | | Reynolds Jno | Beecher & Sober | 1 85 |
| 278 | | Reynolds Jno | " | 5 85 |
| 152 | | Sankey Thos | Meek & Naugle | 2 33 |
| 434 | | Steele James | " | 6 77 |
| 438 | | Steele Allen | " | 6 77 |
| 438 | | Steele John | " | 6 77 |
| 438 | | Sample Robt | " | 6 77 |
| 331 | | Wilson David | " | 5 13 |
| 147 | | Wilson Wm | " | 2 26 |
| 129 | | Wilson Peter | " | 2 05 |
| 438 | | Williams Edward | " | 6 77 |
| 279 | | Work David | " | 4 61 |
| 314 | | Work Joseph | " | 4 85 |

**HOWARD TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | | Bonham Sarah | David M Torrey | 5 28 |
| 217 | | Bonham Sarah | " | 5 28 |
| 40 | | Jostlin H A | Mrs E F Rothrock | 1 84 |
| 150 | | Lingle J J | Wheeler & Kenney | 4 63 |

**HUSTON TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 231 | | Moore | W C Heinle | 4 63 |

**LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 406 | 120 | Benham Ebenezr | Thos B Harned | 16 24 |
| 81 | 92 | Carr Geo | Mrs. Geo. Williams | 3 23 |
| 305 | 120 | Dunwoody John | Thos B Harned | 12 22 |
| 8 | | Daniel David | Albert Cattle | 30 |
| 166 | | Hayes Robt & Jas. D and J Bechdel | | 19 90 |
| 398 | 80 | Irvin Robt | Thos B Harned | 15 99 |
| 125 | | Jackson Jerem'h | Isaac L Bloomer | 2 76 |
| 409 | | Leech Matthew | Sam'l Hall's Est | 8 80 |
| 406 | 102 | Stevenson Peter | Thos B Harned | 16 24 |

**MARION TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | | Allison Wm | C T Yearick | 1 87 |
| 197 | | Harris A. D | Mary M Frank | 4 01 |
| 17 | | Lewis Thomas | Elias Zimmerman | 1 83 |
| 41 | | Lingle J J | J D Shugert | 61 |
| 31 | | McKinney Wm | J H Long | 6 41 |
| 89 | | Young Robert | Jno P Harris | 72 |

**MILES TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 430 | | Brady Robt | A Pardee | 1 84 |
| 410 | | Brady Hannah | " | 1 75 |
| 255 | | Brady Jane | " | 1 28 |
| 209 | | Brady John | " | 85 |
| 440 | | Brady Wm. P | Mrs. Nathan Haugh | 4 08 |
| 273 | | Barton Wm | " | 1 70 |
| 149 | | Boyd Wm | Wm Bletz | 1 79 |
| 17 | | Boyd Wm | " | 28 |
| 12 | | Boyd Wm | " | 21 |
| 209 | | Brady John | Theo Vail | 3 40 |
| 209 | | Brady Wm. P | Harry Keller | 4 26 |
| 403 | | Caruthers Jas | Mrs N Haugh | 3 40 |
| 209 | | Deering Christ'r | N H Gruber | 3 40 |
| 429 | | Gray Robert | A Pardee | 1 84 |
| 476 | | Grant Thomas | " | 2 04 |
| 42 | | Gratz S | N H Gruber | 85 |
| 194 | | Hunter Alex | A Pardee | 1 96 |
| 460 | | Haines Josiah | Nathan Haugh | 86 |
| 100 | | Hepburn Jas | Frank Haugh | 1 30 |
| 100 | | Jackson Jerem'h | A Pardee | 1 07 |
| 250 | | Kitts Geo | W C Heinle | 5 10 |
| 330 | | Levy Aaron | A Pardee | 1 28 |
| 300 | | Lattimore Robt | Harry Keller | 28 |
| 17 | | Miles Thomas | " | 5 10 |
| 410 | | Parker Wm | Solomon S Peck | 28 |
| 194 | | Parker Wm | Philip Walker | 21 |
| 460 | | Seigfried Jacob | B V Campbell | 1 76 |
| 100 | | Sigfried Daniel | Harry Keller | 5 10 |
| 100 | | Steadman Wm | A Pardee | 65 |
| 250 | | Smith Thos | " | 85 |
| 277 | | Swineford Peter | N Haugh and wife | 3 00 |
| 100 | | Scott Abram | A Pardee | 43 |
| 50 | | Scott Samuel | " | 22 |
| 150 | | Scott Abrahm | " | 65 |
| 73 | | Scott Samuel | " | 43 |
| 139 | | Taggart Robt | " | 65 |
| 29 | | Unknown | Wm B Shaffer | 14 |

**PATTON TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | | Burton Robt | M Thompson | 29 63 |
| 30 | | Burton Robt | Mrs Sarah I Christ | 6 00 |
| 148 | | Diehl Adam | Annie E Thompson | 17 76 |
| 154 | | Diehl John | Eliz'bth T Hamilt'n | 18 00 |
| 50 | | Diehl Adam | Sarah Christ | 4 00 |
| 63 | | Diehl Thomas | Annie E Thompson | 7 20 |
| 53 | | Diehl Nicholas Sr | Jas I Thompson | 6 00 |
| 129 | | Diehl Nicholas Sr | Wm Thompson Jr | 14 40 |
| 108 | | Diehl Nicholas | Jno I Thompson | 1 29 |
| 30 | | Diehl Nicholas Jr | Jas I Thompson | 3 60 |
| 90 | | Diehl Nicholas Jr | Wm Thompson Jr | 10 80 |
| 65 | | Diehl Nicholas Jr | Jno I Thompson Jr | 3 91 |
| 150 | | Diehl Nicholas Jr | Sarah Christ | 30 00 |
| 130 | | Ellis Wm | M Thompson | 26 00 |
| 65 | | Gover Robt | " | 13 01 |
| 85 | | Kline Jno | Jas I Thompson | 5 12 |
| 100 | | McKean Robt | M Thompson | 31 00 |
| 40 | | McKean Robt | Elizabeth Hamilton | 4 80 |
| 51 | | Newport James | M Thompson | 5 14 |
| 211 | | O'Brian John | " | 32 21 |
| 165 | | White John | " | 33 01 |
| 121 | 53 | West Thomas | " | 24 20 |
| 55 | | Wilson Wm | " | 5 54 |

**PENN TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | | Cook Wm | J C McEntire | 1 85 |
| 200 | | McCalley Wm | J F Torbert | 4 63 |
| 300 | | Montgomery Wm. | " | 6 95 |
| 276 | | Montgom'ry Danl. | " | 6 40 |
| 1/4 of 170 | | Swinford Peter | Geo Robertson | 1 85 |

**POTTER TOWNSHIP**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 100 | Felmalee Moses | Darlington Kulp | 75 |

**RUSH TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | | Allison Andrew | Jas A Beaver | 27 72 |
| 265 | | Allison A & Jno Lilly | Jas A Beaver | 52 48 |
| 40 | 10 | Atherton Rich'rd | J Pemberton Ellis | 13 20 |
| 52 | | Bannon Joseph | Chaney & Thompson | 3 46 |
| 433 | 153 | Brickley Daniel | Passmore & Lighten | 42 90 |
| 776 | | Copenhaver & Whitcomb | Daniel Straw | 51 22 |
| 250 | | Copenhaver John | W C Heinle | 8 25 |
| 400 | | Copenhaver John | David M Torrey | 6 60 |
| 433 | | Dentler Wm | G. F. Hoop | 42 90 |
| 122 | | Eberman Philip | W H McCausland | 12 08 |
| 433 | 163 | Ehler Daniel | Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank | 42 87 |
| 30 | | Eberman John | W H McCausland | 1 98 |
| 433 | 153 | Fitzgerald Daniel | Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank | 42 87 |
| 433 | 153 | Fink Jno | Mary I Ardell | 21 52 |
| 50 | | Groe Elizabeth | Lavina Schoonover | 3 30 |
| 121 | | Groe & McKean | " | 7 98 |
| 433 | 153 | Greaves Thos | G W Ford's Est | 21 41 |
| 216 | 156 | Grant Thos | W H Blair att'y | 21 58 |
| 433 | 153 | Gray Wm | E H Jackson | 42 52 |
| 434 | | Grant Thos | Rensaeller Sims | 28 64 |
| 300 | | Graff Mathias | W G Morrison | 29 80 |
| 433 | 163 | Hopkins John | Passmore, Bryson & Hartle | 42 87 |
| 216 | 156 | Hamilton Thos | W H Blair att'y | 21 52 |
| 12 | | Haines Reuben | Levi Reese | 80 |
| 395 | | Jordon Benjamin | W C Heinle | 26 14 |
| 100 | | King Robert | Robert F Hunter | 6 60 |
| 433 | 153 | Lee John | W C Heinle | 28 58 |
| 433 | 153 | Lenhore Christian | Mary I Ardell | 21 52 |
| 434 | | Lucas Chas | E H Jackson | 42 96 |
| 433 | 153 | Lewis David | " | 28 58 |
| 433 | 153 | Lowden Richard | F & M Nat'l Bank | 42 87 |
| 120 | 80 | Libby John | W C Heinle | 7 92 |
| 433 | 153 | Malone Richd | W J Jackson | 19 80 |
| 433 | 153 | Meyers Jacob | Jno H Orvis Est | 85 74 |
| 100 | | McCord R & H | J R McCord & H Campbell | 6 60 |
| 433 | 153 | Malone Rich'd | W C Heinle | 17 16 |
| 433 | | Metzgar Jacob | W H McCausland | 85 74 |
| 433 | 153 | McCommon Jno | David M Torrey | 14 29 |
| 270 | | McEntire Hugh | Harry Keller | 17 82 |
| 433 | 153 | Pinkerton Henry | F & M Nat'l Bank | 42 87 |
| 430 | 9 | Ramsey Jas | Mrs J B Long & J Q Miles | 13 20 |
| 31-36 of 405 | 47 | Rush Jacob | A Y Cassanova et al | 230 18 |
| | 38 | Robison Wm H | Lavina Schoonover | 2 64 |
| | 36 | Robison Wm H | " | 2 64 |
| 433 | 153 | Spear Robert | Mary I Ardell | 21 52 |
| 433 | 155 | Siddens Eleanor | E H Jackson | 27 58 |
| 433 | 153 | Schafner Casper | Mary I Ardell | 21 52 |
| 214 | | Stout Jacob | W H McCausland | 42 38 |
| 433 | 153 | Smith Mary | C M Bower | 8 58 |
| 433 | 153 | Spear John | W C Heinle | 14 32 |
| 433 | 155 | Toner James | M Rosenbaum | 28 64 |
| 196 | | Vandyke Henry | Eve Sharer | 6 60 |
| 193 | | Wilmer Henry | Edward French | 12 74 |
| 31-36 of 122 | 44 | Weidman Jno | A Y Cassanova et al | 69 23 |
| 31-36 of 402 | 116 | Weidman Jac | " | 228 46 |
| 433 | 153 | Welsh Joseph | Jno M Dale | 28 58 |
| 1/4 of 323 | | Wilson John | Passmore & Leighten | 32 27 |
| 108 | | Wilson John | Jas Passmore | 10 65 |
| 306 | 100 | Wilson Wm | W H McCausland | 100 98 |
| 433 | 153 | Wetzler Jacob | W C Heinle | 14 32 |

**SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | | Devling Joseph | Lehigh V Coal Co | 8 10 |
| 4-5 of 433 | 163 | Fisher Sam'l W | Jas A Beaver, tr'stee | 42 12 |
| 4-5 of 433 | 163 | Fisher Jas C | " | 42 12 |
| 433 | 153 | Greaves Thos | Geo W Fords Est | 11 71 |
| 1/4 of 400 | | Holt Edgar | J H Holt | 6 76 |
| 1/4 of 400 | | Holt Edgar | J Z Long | 6 76 |
| 1/4 of 400 | | Holt Edgar | C M Bower | 13 50 |
| 162 | | Jones Richard | W C Heinle | 8 76 |
| 353 | | Liggett John | Lehigh Val Coal Co | 9 53 |
| 400 | | Long J Z | " | 8 10 |
| 200 | | Long J Z | " | 5 40 |
| 400 | | Martin Alex | Wm A Cahall | 10 80 |
| 40 | | Mitchell Wm P | W C Heinle | 2 16 |
| 216 | | Parker Jeremiah | Samuel Hall Est | 7 29 |
| 433 | 153 | Speer Margaret | W C Heinle | 23 42 |
| 260 | | Tompkins Jas | Pat Ward Jr | 14 04 |
| 162 | | Tompkins Jos | Hugh Ward | 19 64 |
| 347 | 32 | Waln Phoeb | Jas A Beaver tr'stee | 42 12 |
| 277 | 26 | Wharton Mary M | Samuel Hall Est | 9 35 |

**TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | | Cowher James | C T Fryberger | 19 29 |
| 81 | | Downing Joseph | Samuel Lewis | 12 41 |
| 350 | | Lamb John | S D Shugert | 25 50 |
| 433 | 163 | McCommon Thos | W C Heinle | 22 10 |
| 72 | | Merryman Thos | Wm Miller | 3 68 |
| 400 | | Moore James | W C Heinle | 5 10 |
| 129 | 60 | Noris Marion | Mary E Morrison | 6 50 |
| 33 | 131 | Ridgway, Budd & Co., No. 12 | Dennis Reese | 2 59 |
| 438 | | Thomas John W | C B Thomas | 11 06 |
| 100 | | Wilson Wm | W C Heinle | 5 10 |

**UNION TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | | Davis Boyer | Rich'd Downing | 1 88 |
| 200 | | Kuhn P R | W C Heinle | 9 40 |
| 47 | | Unknown | Thomas Harrison | 5 42 |

**WALKER TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 94 | 98 | Daugherty Marg't | W C Heinle | 2 30 |
| 199 | 159 | Evans Jesse | Henry Brown | 4 38 |
| 250 | | Erskine John | Linsey Mahaffey | 17 94 |
| 51 | 129 | Gilbert Wm | M Thompson | 70 |
| 90 | | Gilbert Wm | Henry Brown | 2 30 |
| 68 | | Hahn Peter | " | 1 74 |
| 151 | | Hahn Peter | " | 3 68 |
| 560 | | McEwen Mary | W A Cahall | 3 45 |
| 50 | | McKee Samuel | B F Shaffer | 29 |
| 10 | 33 | McCalmont Thos | Thos Kain | 46 |
| 92 | | Parker Jeremiah | B F Shaffer | 58 |
| 91 | | Parker Rich'd | " | 52 |
| 50 | | Piles Benj & Co | J S McCormick | 58 |
| 200 | | Parker Richard | W C Heinle | 3 46 |
| 74 | 76 | Rohrer Christian | J H Long | 11 40 |
| 3 | 114 | Unknown | Henry Brown | 14 |
| 192 | | Worden Jeremiah | B F Shaffer | 1 17 |
| 4 | 22 | Wickersh'm Am's | Moses Thompson | 10 |
| 88 | | Wickersh'm Am's | Henry Brown | 2 02 |
| 239 | 51 | Wickersh'm Am's | " | 5 52 |

**WORTH TOWNSHIP.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | | Clymer Henry | John I Thompson | 4 36 |
| 300 | | Hawthorne Thos | " | 10 63 |
| 223 | | Hawthorne Jas | John Q Miles | 4 09 |
| 226 | | Kuhn Michael | L S Hoops | 6 22 |
| 180 | | Kuhn Joseph | " | 4 95 |
| 103 | 83 | Kuhn Abram | " | 2 84 |
| 247 | 150 | Kuhn Geo | " | 6 79 |
| 390 | 50 | Kuhn Mathias | " | 10 73 |
| 345 | | Kuhn John | Jno I Thompson | 45 66 |
| 260 | | Lawman Geo | " | 34 46 |
| 330 | | Mayland Jasper | " | 11 34 |
| 274 | | Miles Samuel | " | 43 75 |
| 86 | | Ross John | " | 13 68 |
| 79 | | Swanswick John | " | 12 56 |
| 6 | | Singer John | " | 1 28 |
| 88 | | Shipper Wm Jr | " | 11 06 |
| 5 | | Unknown | S R Pringle | 70 |
| 1/2 | | Unknown | S R Pringle & W G Morrison | 22 |
| | | Unknown | W Laird | 3 48 |
| 1/4 | | Unknown | W G Morrison | 28 |
| 127 | | Wister Daniel | Jno I Thompson | 29 04 |
| 30 | | Wister Wm | " | 4 78 |

## ALSO.

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

## SEATED LANDS.

| *Description* | *Owners* | *Taxes* |
|---|---|---|

**BELLEFONTE BORO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot, | Patrick Dugan | 1 30 |
| Lot, | Michael McGillam | 7 80 |
| YMCA blg, | Harriet Pifer | 8 10 |

**HOWARD BORO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2-5 a, | Henry Rothrock Est | 16 40 |
| 8 acres, | Hannah Gallahger | 16 69 |
| 1/4 acres, | C C Cooke | 3 55 |
| 1/4 acre, | C C Cooke | 12 57 |

**MILESBURG BORO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot, | Wm Baird Est | 1 60 |
| Lot, | John G Hall | 9 55 |
| Lot, | H Levy | 9 55 |
| H & L, | Joseph Adams | 2 10 |
| " | Mrs Bella Jones | 3 00 |
| " | Sarah J Shope Est | 10 83 |
| 19 acres | Joseph Green Est | 47 52 |
| axefact'ry, | " | 17 20 |
| 2 lots, | " | 2 40 |
| L & mill house | " | 6 52 |
| Lot. | Mrs Eliza Magee | 3 27 |
| 2 lots, | Mary McCollum | 4 26 |
| H & L, | Daniel P Shope | 13 00 |
| " | Mrs J Liggett Est | 17 40 |

**MILLHEIM BORO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1/4 acres, | Nicholas Barnhart | 11 26 |
| " | Elmira Decker | 14 70 |
| " | Julia Boyer | 1 88 |
| " | Matilda Stover | 1 88 |
| " | Eliz'b'th Klinefelter | 4 68 |
| " | Abraham King | 5 90 |
| " | " | 2 70 |
| " | Robert Kreamer | 2 64 |
| 1/4 acre, | Millheim Hosiery Co | 33 90 |
| 9 1/2 acres, | Millheim Hosiery Co J H Reifsnyder trus. | 14 35 |
| 3/4 acre, | H W Bollinger | 3 13 |
| 1/4 acre, | Harvey Swartz | 2 50 |
| 1/2 acre, | Elizabeth Zellers | 63 |

**PHILIPSBURG BORO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot, | Birney Mendleman | 7 10 |
| Lot, | Charles Hoover | 2 42 |
| H & L, | Jos Hall | 3 70 |
| " | Alton Nelson | 13 39 |
| " | Mrs Jessie Nichols | 13 00 |
| Lot, | Mrs Jacob Jacobs | 1 40 |
| H & L, | J H Munson | 43 68 |
| " | Frank Nelson | 6 72 |
| Lots, | Austin Atherton | 1 20 |

**SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 acres, | D W Holt | 47 20 |
| H & L, | Wm Bryson | 8 40 |
| Lot, | Mrs Levi Benhoof | 3 77 |
| Lot, | George Sense | 4 16 |
| Lot, | Mrs Jared Waple | 1 54 |
| Lot, | Mrs Frances Waple | 2 05 |
| Lot, | Mrs Geo Foutz | 1 84 |
| 2 lots, | J L Hughes | 3 10 |
| H & L, | Lizzie Hall | 4 20 |
| " | Silas Reese | 7 75 |
| 1 lot, | " | 2 84 |

**UNIONVILLE BORO.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1-5 acre, | Esther Hoover | 9 60 |
| 1-6 acre, | Catherine Wollaslagle | 3 20 |
| 1 5 acre, | Jemima Bush | 4 88 |
| 1/4 acre, | Benjamin Rich | 23 48 |

**BENNER TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H & L, | Wesley Lambert Est | 1 27 |
| L, | Buck & Brockerhoff | 3 50 |

**BOGGS TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2.5 acres, | Stanley & Julia Watson | 23 48 |
| 6 acres, | Frank Wallace | 9 05 |
| Lot, | James Teller | 7 76 |
| 8 acres, | Wm Stanley | 5 13 |
| Lot, | W'ayland & Henry Musser | 7 50 |
| 15 acres, | Catherine Leeters | 4 55 |
| 1 acre, | Wm Butler | 94 |
| H & L, | Mrs Barbara Smith | 2 85 |
| " | Jno or Mth Osewalt | 3 87 |
| " | Annie Campbell | 9 37 |
| 4 lots and pl'n'g mill, | Mary Campbell | 7 81 |
| 23 acres, | Mary E. Baney | 5 63 |
| 100 acres, | Jos Green's Est | 22 15 |
| " | " | 15 25 |
| Lot, | Catherine Mulhollan | 1 89 |
| H & L, | Jane B Wood's Est | 1 42 |
| 2 acres, | Somer's Est | 34 |
| Lot, | David Swyer's Est | 85 |
| 25 acres, | John Nyman | 6 45 |

**BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 acres, | Alex Solt | 2 85 |

**FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13? acres, | Walter E Meek | 16 84 |
| 100 acres, | Moses Thomps'n h'rs | 3 25 |
| H & L, | Mrs Emma Smith | 1 46 |
| " | Mrs John Shadman | 1 74 |

**GREGG TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lot, | Sarah Foster Est | 07 |
| 31 acres, | Wm Grove Est | 19 |
| Lot, | John Minnich Est | 85 |
| 50 acres, | John Kibe | 82 |
| 9 acres, | Christian Houtz Est | 1 61 |
| 11 acres, | M Brown Est | 34 |

**HAINES TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 580 acres, | Philip Billmyer Est | 4 31 |
| 50 acres, | Sam'l Albright Est | 1 29 |
| 60 acres, | William E Smith | 1 53 |
| 89 acres, | Huyett & Co. | 2 49 |

**HARRIS TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 acres, | William Thomas | 1 80 |

**HOWARD TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24 acres, | J F Montgomery & Bros | 26 34 |
| 3 acres, | J W Gephart trus | 189 80 |
| 8 acres, | J H Anderson | 4 26 |
| 140 acres, | T J Moore | 16 24 |
| 3 acres, | Mrs Nancy Maize | 1 02 |
| 2 acres, | Sarah L Smith | 68 |
| 1 acre, | Mary Chapman | 86 |
| 1/4 acre, | Geo Wantz | 2 24 |
| 4 3/4 acres, | Robert Watkins | 2 73 |
| 5 acres, | Harvey Watkins | 2 86 |
| 3 acres, | Jonathan Walker | 1 95 |
| 68 acres, | S M Watkins | 7 42 |
| 20 acres, | Sarah Daughenb'gh | 8 43 |
| 1 acre, | Curtin & Co or Miss L Sanders | 3 38 |
| 2 acres, | J H Bathurst | 5 24 |
| 1/4 acre, | Jane Packer | 75 |

**HUSTON TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 acres, | Aaron Eliot | 18 93 |
| 109 acres, | Jno Kline's heirs | 4 35 |
| 25 acres, | Geo Gates | 1 80 |
| 140 acres, | " | 5 60 |
| 228 acres, | Samuel Stover | 49 65 |
| 229 acres, | Jos F Williams Est | 29 40 |
| 25 acres, | Rachael Kinney | 2 55 |
| 43 acres, | Austin Swisher | 30 92 |
| 100 acres, | Robert Merrit | 10 60 |
| 39 acres, | Alexander Dillen | 4 80 |
| 1 acre, | Elizabeth Fry | 1 20 |
| 100 acres, | Samuel Gingery | 4 80 |
| 48 acres, | Fremont Hartsock | 5 72 |
| 30 acres, | W A Hartsock | 2 88 |
| H & L, | Harriet McGinley | 3 20 |

**LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1/4 acre, | Cline Quigley's Est | 2 38 |
| 8 acres, | " | 1 65 |
| 1/4 acre, | Roland Wantz | 42 |
| 1 1/4 acres, | Balser Weber | 2 10 |
| 1 acre, | Mrs Jas McCloskey | 5 25 |
| 1/4 acre, | R Lucas Est | 35 |

**MARION TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 acres, | Hannah Hoy | 1 33 |
| 29 acres, | R B Loder | 6 35 |
| 28 acres, | Jonathan Tressler | 9 38 |

**MILES TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 acres, | John Hartzel Est | 63 |
| 4 acres, | Daniel Conser Est | 65 |
| 3/4 acre, | Daniel Simon | 1 79 |
| 90 acres, | J K Reish | 95 |

**PENN TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 166 acres, | Isaac & Mary Buffington | 21 82 |
| 67 acres, | George E Royer | 4 40 |

**POTTER TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39 acres, | Thomas & Catherine Toot | 98 |
| 1 acre, | Mary Adams | 2 38 |
| 43 acres, | Culp and Son | 1 94 |
| 99 acres, | Abram Holderman | 5 39 |

**RUSH TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Club House | Mountain Brach Rod and Gun Club | 2 29 |
| 420 acres, | J Pimberton Ellis | 378 00 |
| Lot, | Byer and Guyer | 56 |
| Lot, | W F Davis | 8 80 |
| Lot, | Adam Hoy | 56 |
| Lot, | Mrs Annie Johns'n | 1 10 |
| Lot, | James Kenna | 56 |
| Lot, | Joseph Naylor | 56 |

**SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H & L, | Henry Williams | 3 15 |

**SPRING TOWNSHIP.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1/4 acre, | Henry Haught | 5 32 |
| 19 acres, | Curtin and Co | 81 25 |
| 50 acres, | " | 1 87 |
| 50 acres, | " | 1 87 |
| H & L, | W V Emery | 12 90 |
| " | " | 12 09 |
| " | Dr R L Dartt | 2 60 |
| " | " | 3 25 |
| " | " | 3 

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 14

## SUPPLEMENT.

### FUNCTIONS OF FIGHTING SHIPS.

**Officers Designed to be Taken by the Different Types of Boats.**

A torpedo boat is used to destroy war vessels, particularly battleships, and torpedo boat destroyers are made to destroy the torpedo boats, as their name signifies. Torpedo boats are small vessels fitted with powerful engines that drive them through the water at a high rate of speed. They are lightly constructed, and carry small arms in addition to their torpedoes. The torpedo boat destroyers are larger than the torpedo boats, and in their construction, as in the smaller boats, everything is sacrificed so that their powerful engines will be able to send them through the water at a great rate of speed for a short distance. Their armament is sufficiently powerful to disable or destroy the torpedo boats when they come up with them. Torpedo boat destroyers carry no torpedoes. Their efficiency depends entirely on their speed and their guns.

Battleships are fighting ships, and they are classified according to their armament. A battleship is used for bombarding forts, and for doing heavy fighting work. A gunboat is a small battleship, and after a battleship has partly demolished a fort the gunboats, on account of their light draught, run in close to finish the work or protect the other vessels of the fleet while marines are being landed. Cruisers are commerce destroyers, or, in other words, legalized pirates. They do not carry as heavy guns as battleships do and they have speed enough to overhaul trade ships of the enemy.

Torpedo boats attack big ships usually at night. When these destructive boats are being speeded they bury themselves in the water, and almost all that can be seen of them is a streak of foam. They are painted a color that is not distinguishable on the water, and the most perfect range-finders will not distinguish them sufficiently for the guns of the big ships to be trained on them. They approach a warship head-on, thus presenting as small a mark as possible, and take a zigzag course. When within striking distance, which is about 600 yards, they launch their torpedoes and get away. In the day time they steam along under protection of a battleship, keeping the battleship between them and the enemy, and when a favorable opportunity arrives dart out and make their attack. They are so lightly constructed that if the boat they attack can hit them, the torpedo boats are ruined. At night time the big vessels keep their search lights at work to discover the torpedo boats, and thus to protect themselves.

### Bits of Fireside Philosophy.

It is not difficult to rejoice at another's good fortune if it does not exceed your own.

One definition of a genius is a man who can put anything away carefully and remember in a week where he put it.

Speaking of fitness of marriage, more attention should be paid to capacity for forgiveness.

A preferred creditor is one who never asks for his money.

A man must make his way in the world, while a woman merely has hers.

Plain-spoken people would be well enough if they were not so conceited over their accomplishment.

### A Good Word for the Reporter.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Kurtz: Many thanks for kind expressions as found in this week's Reporter. You are making a first class paper. Success to you along all lines. Yours sincerely,

S. C. Swallow.

Elias Vonada makes his remittance adding praise for the Reporter's valuable services for the general good.

C. L. Smith gives the Reporter great praise for its straitforward course in all things pertaining to the public benefit, and deserving most liberal support.

### The Crop Outlook.

The wheat crop of 1897 was large, but the crop of 1898 promises to be larger. Winter wheat passed through the cold weather in excellent condition. The report of the Department of Agriculture for April 1 makes the average condition of winter wheat 86 against 81.4 last April and 77.1 on April 1, 1896. This is a larger percentage of increase over last year, than last year's was over that of the year before. The comparative condition of the rye crop is still larger.

### Smoke for Peaches.

During the cold weather last week, ex-Sheriff Shaeffer of Nittany valley every morning built a smoke fire on the windward side of his 800 peach trees, with the result that none of the fruit was hurt by the frost.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

## THE SELFISH WOMAN.

### A TRICK THAT ENRAGED HER SLEEPING CAR COMPANIONS.

**She Emerged the Pink of Perfection, While the Other Women Barely Managed to Get Their Hats on Straight Before Leaving.**

A sleeping car which arrived in New York numbered eight women among its passengers, and one of them displayed wisdom which made the other seven her enemies. She was a prim looking, middle aged woman, and she had attracted attention the previous night by the businesslike way in which she ordered her supper. It was evident that she had traveled on a sleeping car before and from their nervousness it was quite clear that the other women were novices in night traveling and that they were anticipating great discomforts. It was not until the morning, however, that the wise woman proved her wisdom as well as her selfishness.

Two hours before the train was due in New York she left her berth and disappeared in the end of the car. This sleeping car, like others of its class, had four wash bowls for men with large mirrors over them and only one wash bowl for women, in a room so small that two women could not stand in it at the same time. Half an hour after the wise woman arose the other women in the car began to stir around and four of them went at the same time to complete their toilets. The wise woman still occupied the room and they sat down to wait. Half an hour passed and still the wise woman didn't appear. The men in the car had become interested in the comedy, which promised to develop into a tragedy. They had already completed their toilets without interfering with one another.

"This is an imposition," said a big woman whose hair was disorderly, "and I am going to investigate."

She disappeared, and the other passengers heard her voice, first mild and then loud and angry, but the responses of the wise woman could not be heard.

"What do you suppose that creature is doing," said the big woman, when she returned. "Why, I never heard anything like it. Here we are within an hour of New York and not one of us has had an opportunity to wash her face and that woman inside has a little alcohol lamp going and she is deliberately curling her hair. She should have some sense of decency. I'm sure she is old enough."

This information cast the other women into the depths of despair, and as the train sped on one of them, the youngest woman in the car, began to cry. Her woe was greater than that of the others because a certain young man had promised to meet her at the station, and she would not have him see her as she then looked for the whole railroad. The men in the car evidently thought that she was good to look at just as she was, but none of them knew her, and this information could not be conveyed to her. A delegation of two women was sent to compromise with the wise one who was curling her hair, and they returned in disgust.

"She says that she is going to complete her toilet before she comes out," said one of them. "She is curling her hair all over. I asked her if she wouldn't please just curl it in front and then put her hat on. The rest wouldn't show, you know. She said she would attend to the curling without any assistance from me. This is simply dreadful. I'll never ride in a sleeping car again. It is an imposition to have only a little bit of a cubby hole reserved for women, while the men have all the room they need. I'm going to sue the road."

An indignant discussion followed, and just as the train was pulling into New York the wise woman made her appearance. Conscious that not a single flaw could be found in her toilet, she ignored the angry glances of the other women. It was too late for them to make elaborate toilets, and the men withdrew from the smoking room, so that they might at least use the mirrors to set their hats on straight. They trailed after the wise woman as she left the car, and if angry glances could have stabbed her she would have become a coroner's case right on the platform.

"This isn't the first time that I have seen such an exhibition," said a commercial traveler who had been in the car, "and really I don't blame the wise woman at all. She simply showed her experience. The fault is in the construction of the car, and it is a short-sighted policy to make them so inconvenient for women. It takes a woman longer to dress than a man, and I believe that if the car builders would sacrifice the space occupied by a section or two and put in wash bowls for women more women would be willing to ride in sleeping cars. As it is, the average woman would rather stay at home than make a trip that involved a night ride."—New York Sun.

### Made Sure It Was Used.

An old farmer and his wife, noted for their niggardliness, had a custom of allowing the servant only one match to light the fire with each morning.

One morning the match failed to kindle, so the servant went to their bedroom door and asked for another one.

A whispered consultation was held between the two; then audibly the wife said:

"Will you risk her wi' anither ane, John?"

"I doot we'll hae tae risk her, Janet," replied John, "but be sure an seek a sicht o' the ane she got last nicht."—London Answers.

### Sympathetic.

"Do you suppose Mrs. Manywed really loves her lawyer admirer?"

"In a way, yes. You see, he secured all her divorces for her, and he's a sort of a connecting link with the past."—Philadelphia North American.


# C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

**Spring Mills, - - Pa.**

We are now receiving daily a large stock of new Spring Goods, and there is more yet to come, our buyer being now in the Eastern markets purchasing goods for the Spring and Summer. It will be a stock of goods extraordinary, and we would ask that but a visit be made to inspect them.

There will be some very important announcements in this space next week. You will profit by watching.



THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit—no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and handmade. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

**D. A. BOOZER,**

Centre Hall, - - - - - Penna.



**How Do They Make Them**

...How do they make them for the price? asked one of our customers—a good judge of clothing—after he had examined our assortment of men's $10.00 Dress Suits. He saw two times Ten Dollars worth in them. So will you once you see them. They are undoubtedly the greatest values we have ever shown and are positively not equaled by any concern in Centre county. It costs nothing to see them, while a visit will be sure to save you money.

**FAUBLES,**

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.



**You Need Not Lie!**

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your - - -

**Fishing Tackle**

...FROM...

**G. W. Bushman.**

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from $1.50 to $3.00.


### Pinegrove Academy Club.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Pinegrove Academy Club at the Ward house, Tyrone, Saturday, 9, A. G. Archey, Esq., was appointed chairman of local committee of arrangements for the reunion in June, with power to appoint the other members of committee. Prof. J. A. Weaver, of Fairbrook, was appointed chairman of committee on music, and Gen. Jas. A. Beaver chairman of transportation, each of these gentlemen to name their assistants. The president of the association, Judge Beaver, and the secretary, J. K. Bottorf, constitute the committee on invitation.—Herald.

### Prisoner Inherits Money.

Frank Watson, a convict in the Ohio state prison, has been notified that by the death of a relative at Tyrone, he has inherited $19,000.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.


**Beautiful Millinery**

...The new department has won the favor of lovers of elegant headwear, which are selling at

**Surprisingly Low Prices!**

Among the pretty styles in Sailors this season are the Wabash, Knox, Lake George, etc. Other beautiful shapes are the Lucille and Ashland. On Saturday we will receive a large assortment of Fancy Leghorns and other White Hats. A large assortment of Flowers from which to select.

Come and see us.

**DINGES & CHRISTINE,**

Centre Hall, - - Penna.



**That Tells the Story**

*When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.*

TWO LARGE ROOMS
FULL OF FURNITURE.....

*...Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades-- a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.*

**J. S. Dauberman.**



Union

**STEAM LAUNDRY**

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

"UNION FINISH,"—the top notch in Laundry Art, High Gloss or Domestic. Collars and Cuffs laundered with Smooth Ivory-like Edges. Give us a trial and be convinced. Lace Curtains a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PAUL MURRAY,
Agent for Centre Hall.


### COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly, 1881 and 1887, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following tracts of unseated land purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sales, and which have remained unredeemed for a space of five years and upwards:

| Acres | Perches | Warrantee. | Township. | Owner. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | | Moore, John | Banner | Unknown | $ 38 12 |
| 50 | | Coon, Andrew | " | Westers | 38 12 |
| 50 | | Harris, J D | " | Unknown | 38 12 |
| 30 | | Unknown | " | Wm Fishburn | 27 62 |
| 100 | | Shugert, J D | " | J D Shugert | 76 24 |
| 100 | | Unknown | " | Christian Dale | 87 92 |
| 46 | | Unknown | Boggs | Jacob Leathers | 61 52 |
| 50 | | Unknown | " | Jonathan Walker | 63 92 |
| 433 | 163 | Godfrey, Martha | " | J A Beaver, trustee | 111 83 |
| 150 | | Lane, Sarah | " | " | 36 27 |
| 71 | 131 | Curtin, Roland | Curtin | " | 19 84 |
| 294 | 31 | Godfrey Martha | " | " | 75 35 |
| 122 | 31 | Hepburn, Wm | Gregg | Mary M Frank | 14 99 |
| 125 | | Unknown | Haines | D Hensel | 24 00 |
| 75 | | Unknown | " | D Hense | 27 24 |
| 106 | | —— Lowery | " | D H Hastings | 31 26 |
| 150 | | Unknown | " | D Hensel | 16 84 |
| 125 | | Unknown | " | D Hensel | 16 84 |
| 15 | | Thompson, Joseph | " | Unknown | 6 62 |
| 18 | | Castonas, Thomas | " | Unknown | 7 88 |
| 48 | | Beck, Daniel | Half Moon | Edward Brown | 59 28 |
| 54 | | Shearer, Isaac | " | Mary Wilson | 21 48 |
| 10 | | Irwin, Wilson | Harris | Meek & Nagle | 8 42 |
| 150 | | Irwin, John | " | Mary M Frank | 41 75 |
| 25 | | Graysburg, Jos | Howard | J W Morris | 23 28 |
| 107 | 104 | Brown, Samuel | " | Mary M Frank | 115 96 |
| 415 | | Godfrey, Martha | " | J A Beaver Trustee | 86 42 |
| 102 | | —— Williams | Huston | J C Nason | 84 60 |
| 80 | | Smith, Robert | Liberty | J H Straw | 16 62 |
| 80 | | Gorrell, Wm | " | C M Bower | 40 27 |
| 309 | | Irwin, Robert | " | Samuel Christ | 99 70 |
| 185 | | Jackson, Jeremiah | " | Samuel Christ | 42 38 |
| 200 | | Krouse, Daniel | " | C M Bower | 41 03 |
| 150 | | Lytle, Peter | " | Nicholas Mann | 34 19 |
| 100 | | J & D Gunsallus | " | Unknown | 137 52 |
| 53 | | —— McCalmont | Marion | Geo Speering | 68 76 |
| 6 | | Unknown | " | Henry Lair | 14 76 |
| 18 | 120 | Lamb, David | " | Enos Zimmerman | 32 37 |
| 55 | 18 | Shugert, J D | " | W H Blair | 8 82 |
| 75 | | Toner, Thomas | Miles | Unknown | 21 60 |
| 100 | | Unknown | " | C Long | 20 20 |
| 44 | | Unknown | " | Henry Beck | 18 12 |
| 250 | | Wm —— | " | Sarah E Greninger | 47 81 |
| 100 | | —— m | Penn | P Gray Meek | 32 37 |
| 46 | | Unknown | " | Perry Gentzel & bro | 93 12 |
| 400 | | Brady, Wm F | Potter | Mary M Frank | 20 13 |
| 80 | | Unknown | Rush | W H Corkenville | 149 84 |
| 50 | | Long, A B | " | A B Long | 117 72 |
| 6 | | Unknown | " | J J Pie | 24 12 |
| 6 | | Unknown | " | Mrs Nelson | 12 12 |
| 21 | | Unknown | " | Adam Hor | 14 64 |
| 250 | | White & Parsons | " | W C Heinle | 123 12 |
| 390 | 110 | Arthur, Ann | " | W G Hein'e | 203 12 |
| 177 | 84 | Phillips, Hardman | " | P Pemberton Ellis | 207 07 |
| 153 | 153 | Toner, James | " | W C Heinle | 41 37 |
| 75 | | Unknown | Spring | Emeline Whitney | 83 06 |
| 15 | | Kurtz, Jno L | " | C U Hoffer | 6 27 |
| 14 | | Toole, Henry | " | C U Hoffer | 27 87 |
| 100 | | Beck, Jacob | Taylor | E J Prunner | 4 18 12 |
| 100 | | Bell, J C | " | J C Bell | 240 72 |
| 100 | | Unknown | " | George Cowher | 183 12 |
| 30 | | Beckwith, Clement | " | G T Fryberger | 74 76 |
| 35 | | Beckwith, Clement | " | S H Pound | 68 76 |
| 48 | | Fox, James | " | John T Fowler | 65 16 |
| 101 | | McEwen, Thomas | " | J F Clark | 69 72 |
| 25 | | Lorden, Chas | " | Pittsbg Safe Dep Co. | 16 62 |
| 15 | | Merryman, Thos | " | Thos Merryman | 8 52 |
| 128 | | Thomas, Jno W | " | A A Dale | 31 62 |
| 100 | | Thomas, Jno W | " | A A Dale | 23 62 |
| 119 | | Thomas Jno W | " | A A Dale | 32 37 |
| 76 | | Anshultz, Geo | " | A A Dale | 37 39 |
| 216 | 156 | McEwen, Polly | " | W H Steigerwalt | 114 01 |
| 250 | | Deal, Ann | Union | Unknown | 396 60 |
| 100 | | Blake, Jane | " | Ed Brown | 280 80 |
| 383 | | Unknown | " | P B Crider & Son | 661 12 |
| 100 | | Phipps, Samuel | " | W H Blair | 25 62 |
| 159 | | Brown, Wm | " | P B Crider & Son | 84 71 |
| 117 | | Boyce, Davis | " | Frank McCoy | 52 40 |
| 159 | 140 | Mann, Harvey | " | P B Crider & Son | 64 28 |
| 433 | 163 | Wister, Wm | " | P B Crider & Son | 165 10 |
| 22 | 47 | Hahn, Ebenezer | Walker | Cyrus Gordon | 6 27 |
| 250 | | Gray, J B | Worth | J H Orvis | 99 12 |

M. F. RIDDLE,
THOS. W. FISHER,
DANIEL HECKMAN,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
N. E. ROBB, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 11th, 1898.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

**Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.**

——Ed. Nerhood and wife spent Sunday with his parents in Rebersburg.

——Mrs. McClenahan has been quite ill and confined to her bed for over a a week.

——Philip Durst gave the Reporter a business call, and had his label attended to.

——Mrs. Mary Dinges has been visiting the last week with her son Cleven Dinges, in Williamsport.

——John D. Meyer returned to Alexandria, Pa., last Friday to open his term of select school at that place.

——Mrs. Samuel Frank, of Rebersburg, has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer.

——Centre County's imposing and genial sheriff, W. M. Cronister, was in town Tuesday morning on professional business.

——Mrs. D. C. Keller and daughter Miss Mame, of Bellefonte, were over here yesterday on a visit to her son J. R. Keller.

——Alfred Brisbin, of Bellefonte, son of the late Gen. James Brisbin, was over here Saturday taking a fishing trip with John Van Pelt.

——John A. Miller, who has been making his home near Potters Mills during the winter, has changed his location and gone to Axemann again.

——Jared B. Kreamer went to Philipsburg this morning to attend the reception to be tendered the free silver champian, Wm. J. Bryan there tonight.

——Miss Ruth Tripple, the accommodating and efficient operator in the Bellefonte telephone exchange, was over here last Thursday and Friday instructing Miss Mabel Boal in the intricacies of the switch board.

——E. M. Huyett, wife and daughter arrived here yesterday from Wernersville, to occupy their residence after an absence of several years from the town. Their household goods arrived in the afternoon. All are glad to welcome them back among us.

**The Devil's Disciples.**

The worst man in any community is doubtless the libertine who ever lies in wait for innocents, but the male or female gossip who invents and circulates the most outrageous falsehoods concerning others—falsehoods affecting reputation—is a close second. A young girl's reputation is at the mercy of any scoundrel who chooses to whisper it away. Her character is safe enough, but character, while a source of strength and comfort, is not always available in the struggle for existence when the slanderer is at work. There have been instances in which a lie, deliberately invented by a creature in human form, has ruined an innocent girl, and others in which a similar falsehood has broken up the happiness of a family. The person who whispers evil things about the innocent should not be tolerated by good people. They are demons and they do the devil's work.—*The Commonwealth.*

**Not So Bad as Reported.**

Reports received at the department of Agriculture at Harrisburg indicate a much less serious injury to the fruit crop than had been foreshadowed by the early correspondence in reference to it. The effect of the great frost was very irregular in its effects on blossoms. In the higher elevations the damage done to fruit was appreciable, but in the lower sections, where moisture accumulated, the frost wrought much havoc in many instances. In the colder latitude of the state very little injury was done to fruit because its germs were not sufficiently advanced to make trouble.

**Farmers' Deadly Fight Over a Horse.**

Conrad Giles and Henry Gileson, wealthy farmers, living east of Sharon, Pa., quarreled a few evenings ago over the sale of a horse.

They slashed each other with knives until separated. Giles afterward waylaid Gileson and the fight was resumed. They both fell from loss of blood. It is thought that neither will recover.

**Second Suicide in a Family.**

A. J. Bigony, of Lock Haven, ex-city engineer, on 12 inst., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was the son of E. W. Bigony, a former prominent hotel man who blew the top off his head last November. Ill health and financial difficulties are the supposed causes.

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

## LIVELY COBURN.

**An Interesting Letter With All that is Happening at this Point.**

J. A. Bowersox went to Vicksburg on Tuesday to attend a horse sale.

Mrs. James Musser, of Woodward, was a caller in our town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaler were visiting friends in Northumberland county over Sunday.

Miss Cordelia Acker, of Aaronsburg, commenced a ten weeks' term of school at this place on Monday.

Our school directors have published a letting for building a new school house at Elk Creek.

A Mr. Orwig, of Millmont, is now clerk in the station at this place, in place of K. H. Stover.

Some parties are here buying potatoes by the car lots; they are paying sixty-five cents for them.

Dr. S. S. Baker's horse took sick on Sunday and had to be killed on Monday to relieve it of its sufferings.

James A. Kooney is nursing a pestiferous boil at present, which seems to give him very much trouble.

Prof. A. J. Harter, of Altoona, came to this place on Monday evening to pay his parents and children a visit.

On Thursday D. L. Zerby, assignee of Luther Guisewite, will expose to public sale the grain house and creamery at this place.

K. H. Stover has gone to Paddy Mountain Station, having been appointed ticket agent for that place vice A. N. Bitner, who is now located at Pine Station.

Some of our anglers have succeeded in landing some very nice specimens of the speckled beauties. Ask John Martin how large that one was that he did not catch the other day.

C. Alexander lost a valuable horse on Sunday night. The animal was all right on Sunday evening but on Monday morning when he went out to feed his stock, one of his best horses was dead.

Harter Bros, of Woodward, shipped a car load of white pine lumber, on Wednesday, some of the pieces containing over eight hundred feet each; the largest pieces measured 18x19 in. and twenty-nine feet in length.

## SPRING MILLS BUDGET.

**An Interesting Account from Our Neighboring Town.**

After being greatly delayed by heavy rains and stormy weather, the Spring Mills Planing Mill Co. have their main building under roof, with sufficient machinery set to commence business this week.

Bicycle merchant Rearick is kept very busy just now in repairing and turning out new "bikes." The pike is in a fine condition, and soon will be lined with a gay and happy throng—on wheels.

Garden making is now in progress; the high winds for the last few days has dried the soil very nicely, and many of our garden builders are taking advantage of it; of course some are a trifle dubious, apprehending a visit from Jack Frost, but Jack's visit at this late day is hardly to be expected; still doubtful things are very uncertain.

The war-like news of the past week has taken complete possession of our village; it is the topic of conversation everywhere; of course some of our young and fiery spirits are for marching into the Spanish capital without any ceremony and at once. They forget that if we do finally drift into a war with Spain, it will prove no childs' play, and marching through the Spanish monarchy will not be a road filled with rose bushes and lillies of the valley. However, I apprehend no war; about all the war we'll have will be in the U. S. Senate—a war of words.

D. A. Ruhl our jovial landlord had quite a colony of agents at his hotel this week; about a dozen met there on Tuesday night last, and after attending to business in the village, all assembled in the smoking room and continued relating the most extravagant "yarns" imaginable, 'til almost early morn. But they all acknowledged that our jolly landlord when called upon, could deliver a "tough" story as cleverly as any of them. Mr. Ruhl is doing an excellent business this spring.

## LINDEN HALL.

**Items of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent**

Miss Flora Kuhn, of State College, was a pleasant visitor in town on Sunday.

Frank McFarlane, of Boalsburg, was transacting business in town on Tuesday.

P. C. Bradford and wife spent Tuesday of this week in town visiting some of their many friends.

The new supervisor, Ezra Tressler, is busy crushing stone to make better roads for the traveling public.

Miss Annie Corl, of Pleasant was the guest of her grandparents, Robert Corl of this place, for the past week.

Farmers east of town are busy hauling their baled hay to the station from where it will be shipped to various boints.

A. E. Zeigler is at present assisting J. H. Ross in the store; it seems like old times to see his smiling face behind the counter.

Mrs. William Stover and Miss Mary Carper spent Wednesday of last week at the home of Nathaniel Zeigler and family at Centre Hall.

Henry Zeigler lost a valuable horse on Sunday night caused by consumption, everything possible was done to save the horse but all in vain.

Tommy Coble left here on Monday last for Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he will visit friends; later he expects to come east again as far as Illinois, where he will secure work.

**Potters Mills.**

Miss Linnie Evans is improving slowly.

E. E. McClintick, of Tyrone, was in town Tuesday.

War is the question with our people.

The trout crop is not as large as last year, and the fishing will be slim.

Our friend Pat. Garrity is visited by trout fishers daily.

James Reish was to Williamsport on a visit and returned Monday.

John McClenahan is making some new improvements on his home.

Mrs. Tammie Lowell, of Allegheny, is visiting her parents in this place.

There were some of our people over to hear John Wanamaker on Tuesday evening.

The dogs got among John Wilkinson's sheep and killed two and badly hurt four more.

Henry Faust, of Pleasant Gap, was visiting his mother at this place over Sunday.

**Our Coast Well Protected.**

R. W. Scott, special agent for the department of the U. S. Army, states that the story published several days ago in reference to the placing of submarine mines along the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico is true. The Government has men at work planting these death-dealing mines in every important harbor on the seaboard. He stated that when the work was completed the United States coast would be unapproachable in the vicinity of any of the leading cities.

**Point Settled.**

A flippant young jackass, just at that age when youth begins to coquet with autheism and all manner of heresy, was completely silenced by a certain gruff orthodox old clergyman. They met in a railway carriage, and the wily young man sought to draw the clergyman into thorny paths of religious disputation. "Sir," he said, "the bible says that God made the world in six days. Now, what was he doing before that?" "Sir," growled the clergyman, "He was bnilding hell for inquisitive fools!"

**Will Make a Test.**

At the request of the Commissioners of Blair county, a number of counties throughout the state have agreed to proportionately contribute to the expense of testing the alien tax law at the court of last resort, and the test case of the Juniata Limestone company vs. Blair county will be passed upon by that tribunal at an early date.

**Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.**
(Government Service.)

| Temperature: | Highest. | Lowest. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 14 | 60 | 44 | cloudy. |
| " 15 | 49 | 41 | cloudy. |
| " 16 | 65 | 44 | clear. |
| " 17 | 73 | 46 | part cloudy. |
| " 18 | 62 | 48 | part cloudy. |
| " 19 | 53 | 37 | cloudy. |
| " 20 | 48 | 41 | cloudy. |

Rainfall: On 14, at night, .95 inch; on 15, day, .24 inch; on 18, at night, .20 inch; on 19, at night, .05 inch.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

**GRAIN MARKET.**

| | |
|---|---|
| New Wheat | 90 |
| Rye | 35 |
| Corn | 32 |
| New Oats | 23 |
| Oats | 20 |
| Barley | 27 |
| Buckwheat | |

**PRODUCE AT STORES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 16 |
| Eggs | 8 |
| Lard | 7 |
| Shoulders | 5 |
| Ham | 10 |
| Tallow | 4 |
| Potatoes | |
| Sides | 5 |
| Onions | 40 |

**GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

Philadelphia, April 20.

Wheat, contract grade, April, 1.03.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½.

Butter, fancy creamery, 18½; fancy prints, 20.

Eggs, fresh, 11c.

Live poultry: Hens 9a10; old roosters 6a7c; spring chickens, 25a30c.

Baled hay and straw: Timothy, $12a12.50; clover, $5.50a6.50; mixed, No. 1, $8.50a9; Straw, straight rye, $8a 8.50; wheat 5a5.50; oat, 5a5.50.

Chicago, April 20.

Wheat, May, 1.09, July 87.

Corn, cash, 31.

Oats, cash, 26½.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, $5.10; prime, $5a5 10; common, $3.50a4.20.

Sheep, choice clipped, 4.20; common 3.15a3.65; choice clipped lambs, 4.70; common to good, 4.10a4.65; spring, 6a 8c. Veal calves, 4.75a5.35.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

**Growth of the M. E. Church.**

The Methodist church, which at the close of the Revolutionary war numbered 15,000 has increased to 5,500,000 which includes about one-thirteenth of the population of the United States. It has 34,000 ministers, 55,000 churches, valued at $135,000,000. In the number of ministers, church organizations, church builders, and in the value of churches, the government census in 1890 places the Methodist church in advance of all.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.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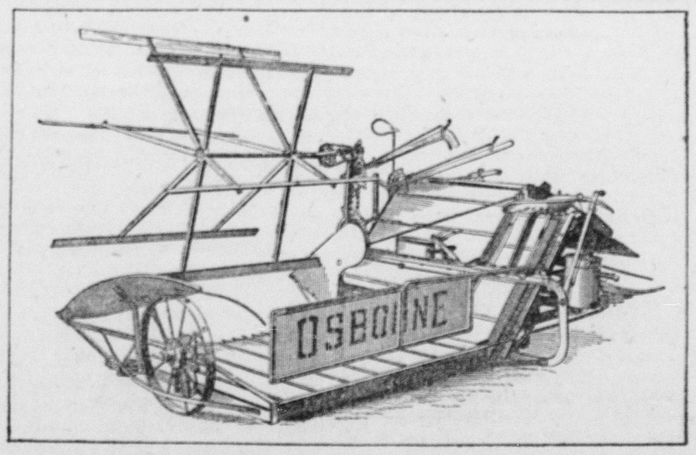


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# FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

**Milk from Farrow Cows---Working Three Horses Abreast---How to Know a Good Cow---Plymouth Rocks---Etc., Etc.**

## MILK FROM FARROW COWS.

Farrow cows are those that have passed the flow of new-milch cows, and the words refer to those that it are not intended to breed for another calf. In such cases it is always best to protract the milk-producing period as long as possible. The milk of such cows is generally richer than that from cows that are giving the largest flow of milk. This, however, is not the case when the cow has been bred, and the increasing demands of the foetus take every week more and more of the nutriment from which milk is made. We have seen the milk of such cows turn nearly to whey as the time for parturition approached. If it is desired to keep the cow farrow this may be done by spaying her, which will render her incapable of further breeding. Spayed cows can be made to furnish milk three or four years, and be finally turned off fat for the butcher.—Boston Cultivator.

## WORKING THREE HORSES ABREAST.

One of the farm economics that are easy and cheap, while horses continue low in price, is to work three horses in place of two. There is no more difficulty in driving, for by putting a steady, docile horse in the middle only the two outside animals will need the guidance of the reins. It is much cheaper to do all the work possible with three horses working abreast, and thus working steadily through the day, than it is to use one or two horses with the same help to drive them, and stop for rest one-third to one-half the day. Western farmers use more horses at almost every kind of work than do Eastern farmers. It is in the West that the sulky cultivator is most popular, the horses straddling the rows of corn, while each row is cultivated up to the hill as well as it could be by going through twice with the single-horse cultivator. In reaping grain, three horses are even more important. If it is a self-binding reaper, the extra machinery and the force required to work it make the draught far too heavy for two horses, unless they are extraordinarily strong.

## HOW TO KNOW A GOOD COW.

It takes just about so much food to run the machinery of every cow. The question is, what does she do with the rest of her food? If she returns it to you in the form of milk she may be a profitable cow; if she lays it on her back as fat, she is not a dairy cow. Always avoid the cow that has a tendency to lay on fat, if you want a cheap milk production. I am going to tell you how to know a good cow. It's a simple matter. One or two signs will denote a good cow as well as 20. In a poor cow the thigh runs down straight, so there is no space between the thigh and udder on one side of the tail on the other. There should be plenty of daylight between the udder and the tail. One of the best ways to tell what kind of a cow you have is by her temperament. A good dairy type has a strong spine, strongly developed nervous system and sharp hip bones. A good cow has a large wedge-shaped stomach, for she must have a large and powerful digestive system to use up her food quickly and make the best returns for it.—Professor T. L. Haecker, in Rural New Yorker.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Having tried most of the common breeds of fowls, I believe that for the every-day average farmer who wishes to keep poultry on a small scale no breed will answer so well as the Plymouth Rocks. Placing them side by side with other kinds, they will lay nearly as many eggs as either the white or brown leghorns. If one have customers whom he supplies by the week, aiming to keep this up the year around, surely the Plymouth Rocks will do more than any other. They also lay the largest sized eggs. My experience with Plymouth Rocks has taught me that no breed will stand the cold and thrive with them. The old birds will lay in the fall until the pullets begin, thus insuring a constant supply. I have heard of great results obtained from leghorns in winter, but have never been able to get them to do anything extra. They are too small for sitting, although the brown leghorn is faithful to her nest, it is unbeing so timid as they are, it is unpleasant to handle them. I would advise using only the Plymouth Rocks for incubation, as they will cover a good number of eggs, are easily handled and make the mother.—Rural New Yorker.

## SELECTING STOCK FOR BREEDING.

The eggs which are being laid now will be largely used for hatching and whether the results are successful or not depends largely on the breeder. The males especially need attention and one of the main essentials in a good breeding cock is that he should be healthy, active and alert. If he spends most of his time sunning himself he is too fat for good service and should be at once put on short rations, so that he will be obliged to exercise in finding food to satisfy his hunger. Even a strong, healthy male should not have a family of more than a dozen hens, and some breeders reduce the flock to four or five. By this method of mating, the hens will lay more eggs when in company with the male and they will be much stronger in fertility. Eggs from well mated hens are about of the same size each laying, perfect in shape, and if the shells are hard and smooth, the chances are in favor of a hatch of strong chicks. Over-large or undersize eggs with rough, uneven surface will not hatch well and should never be sued for the purpose, then, too such eggs usually indicate that the hens are too fat, not that her entire product will be the same. Tone her down by proper food and she will soon lay the sort of eggs best for hatching if she has been properly mated.—Atlantic Journal.

## SPRING MADE BUTTER.

I sometimes think that it is more difficult to make good butter in the spring of the year than at any other season, writes George E. Newell. This is especially so if the cows have not had proper rations during the winter. A diet largely of hay, even if supplemented by some grain, does not leave the cattle in a prime condition for yielding rich milk during March and April. By many, a new milch cow at this season, even if poor and run down by a "hard winter" at the hands of her owner, is supposed to be so rejuvenated by becoming new milch, that her flow of milk is enriched without regard to feed or previous condition.

One reason our spring butter is not better is because this idea is so generally prevalent. As a starter toward making an improvement in spring butter quality, one must feed better.

Remember that it is already five months since the cows had any green pasturage, and it will be nearly two months before they can hope to secure any. In the meantime, feed carefully selected rations. A milch cow's physical economy feels the loss of green forage more now than it did at the beginning of winter. If you have any roots in storage, now is the time to feed them. If you have any ensilage you are a wise dairyman. Possessing, however, only dried fodder, you will find that it will pay you to employ a cutting machine, dampen your ground feed and sprinkle through the chopped hay just prior to feeding. If your cows do not have constant access to water, water them at least four times a day.

Aim to secure a rich, pure milk, which can come only from healthy, well nourished bovine bodies. Then aerate that milk before it is set for cream raising, skim before the milk gets old, i. e, not to exceed 24 hours' setting, and churn at a temperature as near 60 degrees as will insure expeditious separation of the fat from the buttermilk.

White or uncolored butter is seldom, if ever, popular, especially as it is now so generally understood how perfectly harmless and reliable the leading brands of butter color are. It is better to under-color than to over-color, but nothing appeals to the eye and thus to the palate like a delicate golden tint. Remember that naturally colored butter tastes better than white stock of the same quality. At least it seems to.

Salt butter at this season to suit your trade, bearing in mind that skill rather than strength is to be exercised in incorporating it into the product. The "grain" (butter globules) must be preserved if the quality is to be insured, and this means careful and experienced handling from the moment the butter has been treated with soluble salt.

To sum up the necessities for first-class butter at this season of the year: Vigorous cows, intelligently cared for, pure, wholesome milk, a good dairy room, and a maker who knows how to make butter and is not afraid of details. The market for the accruing grade of spring butter will take care of itself.—American Agriculturist.

## CAN HOGS HAVE CHOLERA TWICE?

A number of years ago I had, among other hogs, twelve brood sows at home and bought a bunch of hogs that had recently passed through cholera. Although the hogs bought were apparently well and healthy, my home hogs took cholera from them and a good many died. I only saved two runty pigs from the twelve sows.

Immediately after buying the hogs, a few sows of those bought took the boar, and those sows raised healthy litters of pigs right among the hogs that were dying, neither the hogs I bought nor the pigs from them being affected with the disease. I have noticed since immunity from the disease in sows and their pigs where sows had lately passed through the disease, and I have never known a hog that recovered from the cholera to have it again. I do not know whether immunity to the offspring lasts as long as the sow lives or whether, as is claimed in case of vaccination in human beings, the effect may run out. I certainly consider hogs that have passed through the cholera without constitutional injury, much safer for breeders.

Hog cholera is clearly a contagious disease.

We consider the Berkshire eminently the hog for the South; we have raised them for about 30 years. Although they have attained heavy weights, they fatten at any age, stand well on their feet, have good use of themselves, will find much of their living and gain weight from grass and waste of the farm and most economically make the largest and finest quality of meat.—I. W. Duncan, in Southern Cultivator.

## TREATMENT OF CALLOSITIES AND WARTS.

Rocsen has found the following procedure very serviceable in removing warts, callosities, etc.: The thickened epidermis is slightly moistened with an antiseptic solution (boracic or salicyclic acid—, and then covered with a fairly thick layer of pure crystalized salicylic acid. Over this is placed moist borated lint in four layers, a piece of gutta-percha fabric, and a bandage. In the case of small warts and callosities, the dressing is allowed to remain for five days. On removal, it will be found that the thickened tissue is somewhat shrunken and has separated from the subjacent parts which are covered with perfectly normal skin, presenting no traces of injury of bleeding. The author has never seen any caustic effect from this application on the surrounding and subjacent tissues. If the callosity is of any considerable thickness, as is often seen on the sole of the foot, the dressing should be left in place for ten days or renewed after five days. The great advantage of this application is that the effects of the salicylic acid are localized to the thickened area.—New York Ledger.

### Cramp in the Leg.

Many persons of both sexes are greatly troubled with cramp in one or both of their legs. It comes on suddenly, and is very severe. Most people jump out of bed (it nearly always comes on either just after going to bed or while undressing,) and ask some one to rub the leg.

There is nothing easier to make the spasm let go its hold, and it can be accomplished without sending for a doctor, who may be tired and in need of a good night's rest. When I have a patient who is troubled with cramp I always advise him to provide himself with a good strong cord. A long garter will do if nothing else is handy. When the cramp comes on take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is cramped, and take an end in each hand and give it a sharp pull—one that will hurt a little. Instantly the cramp will depart, and the sufferer can go to bed assured it will not come on again that night. I have saved myself many a good night's rest simply by posting my patients subject to spasms of the legs how to use the cord as above. I have never known it to fail, and I have tried it after they had worked half the night and the patient was in the most intense agony.—The Ledger.

### Edison Wo'nt Talk Into a Phonograph.

"Mr. Edison has persistently refused to register his voice upon a phonograph cylinder for repetition," according to an anecdotal biography of Inventor Edison in the Ladies' Home Journal. "To some friends who urged him to talk into one of these machines he gave his reason: 'It would make me sick with disgust to see placarded on phonographs everywhere I turn: "Drop a nickel in the slot and hear Edison talk." No, no; none of that for me.' The tone of voice in which he stated his objection made it clearly apparent that he could neither be coaxed nor dragged into granting the request, even though he has had an offer of ten thousand dollars for a five-minutes' talk. In perfecting the phonograph he has, of course, been obliged to talk into the machine frequently, but the cylinder is always scraped, so that his voice cannot be reproduced. To one close friend, however, he reluctantly gave a cylinder recording a few of his words, and to a young man who particularly interested him he gave another on which is recorded his favorite story. These are the only two in existence."

### The Making of Plate Glass.

To cast a large sheet of plate glass is, in modern hands, a very simple affair. A table is prepared, with sides made of strips of iron, forming a shallow, level tank. Into this the molten glass, which is made from the whitest sand, glass fragments, lime, manganese soda, cobalt, and other chemicals, is poured. Immediately the operator begins smoothing and leveling the mass with a great iron roller, which brings it down exactly to the level of the iron rim. It is then put through annealing and tempering processes, which occupy several days; after this it is ground to a perfectly uniform thickness, then polished until it acquires the utmost brilliancy.

The cost of glass is greatly increased in proportion to its size. This is due to the fact that a large sheet may turn out imperfect flaws and ripples, which utterly destroy its value as a strictly first-class commodity. Small pieces are cut from the perfect places in the large plate, and in this way the most serious loss is avoided.

### Typhoid Patients and Their Food.

As the result of long continued and careful experimenting, an eminent physician prescribes as a food for typhoid patients bananas as in their perfectly ripe state. In severe cases of typhoid the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes irritated and inflamed, and finally develops ulcers of various sorts, which throw off coating after coating, leaving the walls of the intestines dangerously thin. Solid food coming in contact with these delicate spots might produce a rupture with the most serious results. The banana, which is almost all nutrition, dissolves, and is largely absorbed before it reaches the inflamed part. The trifling residuum is so fine and pulp-like that no harm comes from it. For this reason, and because the banana has but about five per cent. of waste, it is considered the best possible food for people suffering from this form of disease.

# MONSTER MAGAZINES.

## WHERE UNCLE SAM KEEPS HIS POWDER DRY.

**Thousands of Tons of Ammunition Stored Away in Solitude in the New Jersey Woods---The Largest in the Country and the Government Has its Heaviest Reserve Supply There.**

Scattered about here and there in a long, narrow valley which is perched high up in the mountain region near Piccatiny, N. J., seven great giants are sleeping. If they were roused to fury and all the pent-up villainy within them let loose—and the tinest spark would do it—a goodly portion of Jersey would be torn out by the roots, and scattered in dust and chaotic fragments to the four winds of heaven. The very mountains that girdle the valley all about would fairly reel in their rockribbed foundations, and even New York, 50 miles away, would quiver under the terrific jar.

For the bowels of these seven sleepers are filled with thousands upon thousands of gundpowder and gun cotton, which for years back the United States Government has been quietly and unobstrusively storing away there in the event of there suddenly arising some history-making crisis in the nation's life. Just how many thousand tons of concentrated havoc are at this moment stored away in this Piccatiny Government powder depot there is no means of knowing. The officers in charge are never very communicative on the subject, and just now they are more than ever silent. All that can be said is that this magazine is the largest in the country, and that the Government has always kept there its heaviest reserves of ammunition. There are, in all, seven great powder warehouses—five for the army and two for the navy. Each storehouse is a building having a floor area of 200 feet in length by 60 in breadth. The height of the room thus formed is 40 feet. Now, powder as it comes from the factory is delivered in boxes that are a shade larger than the ordinary soap box so familiar in the country store, and each box contains 150 pounds of the explosive. It will be understood very readily that a room 200 feet long by 60 feet wide and 40 feet high will hold a great number of the ordinary soap boxes of commerce, and when it is said that each one of these magazine rooms is piled high up with layer after layer of these 150-pound soap box size powder boxes, it will be seen that the statement that there are hundreds of thousands of tons of powder in storage is well within conservative bounds. And this, too, is exclusive of the tons of gun cotton which are stored away in this remote mountain recess.

There are 1,800 acres in the tract of land the Government owns there, and the bulk of this area is in a long, narrow valley, about three and a quarter miles from end to end, and varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width. It is a beautiful spot, distinctly suggestive of West Point, with its placid stretch of level ground surrounded on all sides by great rugged mountains which crowd up to its edges and peer down over each other's shoulders at it from all directions. There is no Hudson, to be sure, but a noisy, fussy little mountain stream winds through it and is spanned at various places by trim white iron bridges. A Government road leads from the main highway, about a mile away, to the handsome iron and stone gateway at the entrance. But for the fact that the gate posts are made in the form of upright canon, and that the iron of the gates themselves is wrought into martial designs, the first impression would be that some millionaire recluse had made himself a private park away off in the wilderness.

Watchful guards are everywhere about as you enter the grounds. There are no restrictions as to visitors entering, even in these critical times; but you are always conscious that watchful eyes are upon you.

Scattered here and there at wide intervals apart, and apparently in no regular order; are the seven silent sleepers for whose benefit all this wide expanse and profound solitude have been secured. Very quiet and harmless they look—dull, lead-colored brick buildings, with red tiled roofs and red iron shutters and doors—doors and shutters partially thrown open in fair, dry weather, that the air may get through the buildings where the incased explosives are stored. Water, as well as fire, has to be guarded against in the storage of powder, and dampness is water. One reason the high mountain region was selected was together away from the moist air of a lower level.

The navy powder is stored away and apart from that of the army, and the buildings are all painted in dirty muddy yellow, which, for some reason, is traditional with the navy. They are in a set off tract of 340 acres, and on a mountain side above the valley proper. A branch of the Morris County Railway runs up to the reservation. Cars are backed up to the magazines at various points. Two hours after ammunition is put aboard them it may be in New York, if there is need of so great a rush. They are filling shells now in the navy magazine, and carload after carload of them have been sent away since the war scare began.

It is Major Buffington, the inventor of the disappearing gun carriage, which has worked such a revolution in coast defenses, who is now in charge of the Piccatiny powder magazine. He has been at the post about a year.

Comparatively few people know there is such an establishment as this removable ammunition depository in existence. Lying right at the very gates of New York, not one New Yorker in thousands knows of its existence. As for the country people who live in the vicinity, the fact of the powder magazines' existence has so long been an old story with them that they had practically lost all interest in it until the recent war excitement came on. But now, the humblest mountaineer to be found within a radius of ten miles visibly swells with patriotic pride at the mere mention of the great Government depot. They obviously feel that the great temple of Janus is right at their doors, and that they have a sort of personal responsibility for the safe keeping of the keys.—Washington Star.

## TEST FOR YELLOW FEVER.

**A Discovery That May Be of Great Use to Our Soldiers.**

Local medical circles are excited over the discovery of a successful manner of ascertaining whether or not a patient has yellow fever. The discovery was made in New Orleans by local physicians, and a sufficient number of successful experiments have been made to invest the tests in the minds of physicians with an importance second only to the discovery of a yellow fever preventative.

The whole matter came out at the last meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, which was probably the most important and largely attended of any in the history of that organization. Several valuable papers were read and discussed, chief among which was the paper of Drs. P. E. Archinard, the eminent bacteriologist; R. S. Woodson of the United States Army, and John J. Archinard, demonstrator of bacteriology of Tulane University.

These gentlemen have for the last three or four months been engaged at work in the laboratory of the Louisiana Board of Health upon the pathology of yellow fever. The most important part of their work has been the application of the agglutinative test of the germ of yellow fever.

This same test has been applied for the diagnosis of typhoid fever in every large municipal laboratory in this country and Europe for the last two years. It has proved itself of great value to the diagnosis of doubtful cases of fever, and is a test that has merited the confidence of the medical profession.

The 'aggiutinative reaction," as the phenomenon is called, was discovered by a distinguished French scientist. In plain words it consists of the application of the blood of a suspected case to the germ of the typhoid fever. If the blood proves to be from a genuine case it will kill all the germs and cause them to crowd together in clumps.

Dr. Dabney said that the test experiment was by the method of Dr. Y. Johnson of Montreal, and was conducted in this way: A drop of blood is taken from the lobe of the ear of the patient, and dissolved in 20 times its volume of sterilized water. The doctor then takes his culture tube bouilion of fever germs and puts the dissolved blood in it. In the culture tube are colonies of yellow fever germs which have been active and increasing for 24 hours. In from 5 to 30 minutes after the drop of suspected blood dissolved in 20 times its volume is put into the culture tube the germs in the blood become agglutinate.., motionless, and motility ceases entirely, which shows that the blood is that of a yellow fever patient. If, however, when dissolved blood is placed in the culture tube of yellow fever germs they are not affected by the mixture and agglutination does not take place, then it is not yellow fever.

If both typhoid and yellow fever reactions occur, then a clinical history of the case will be necessary to determine whether it is yellow or typhoid fever, unless further experiments reveal it. In the case of plasmodium malaria there is no difficulty in determining, as the malaria microbe is well known having been described and photographed hundreds of times.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Raising Hares for the Market.

What appears to be a very important industry for Kansas City, Kan., according to the Star, and one in which many people will soon be engaged, is the raising of the Belgian hare, a species of the hare family, larger than the Kansas jack rabbit, whose meat is even finer than that of the chicken or turkey. George Lamphier, an employe of the Memphis Railway Company, and W. W. Simons, a pressman, are the originators of the industry in Kansas City. They have built a rabbit barn on a lot adjoining Mr. Lamphier's home at Kansas City, Kan., and from thirteen fine pedigreed hares, which they purchased in the East from imported breeding stock last fall, they now have more than 100 hares to start with. Several other Kansas City people are now purchasing breeding stock and it is predicted that in a year or two more rabbits will be raised in and about Kansas City than are running wild in some of the big prairie counties in Kansas.

But there is a good demand for the meat of the Belgian hare, which sells as high as twenty-five cents a pound in the Eastern cities, and some of the packers at Kansas City say if the industry is well developed they can dispose of all the meat that can be produced at fancy prices.

The hares are killed when four months old, when they will weigh from four to five pounds, although they frequently grow much larger, some even weighing ten or twelve pounds. The fur of the Belgian hare is valuable and each pelt will bring twenty-five cents.

### The Ballet in Russia.

In St. Petersburg, they ta... the art seriously. There ballets ha... a continuance of three hours, and t... theater then is the rendezvous of t... smartest, the most artistic and t... very aristocratic sets. It has the f... indorsement of royalty. The ballet too, takes the place of pantomine fo... children, and frequently a hall o... amusement is thronged with the littl... people all arrayed in their "best clothes."

The special event of the winter season has been the production of Th... Mikado's Daughter, a ballet by Vl... dimir Langammer, the general man... ager of the Imperial Theatre Marie, on... of the three royal playhouses of th... Russian capital. It has been drawing crowded houses and distinguished audiences, and there has not been such a terpsichorean success since Tschaikowsky's The Beauty of the Sleeping Woods.

The ballet is entrancingly danced all Russian ballets are, by the premier danseuse, Mlle. Kehessinskaia, a native, educated in the imperial school of which she possesses all the qualities—immense ease and facile grace. The Russians call it the French school of dancing to distinguish it from the Italian method. Mlle. Kehessinskaia though not precisely beautiful, is something more interesting in her elegant, attractive fragility and lends much finish to M. Langammer's clever and exquisitely conceived idea. She is as light as thistle down before the breeze, and soap bubbles do not sustain themselves in space with more airy ease than does this charming young woman.

The Mikado's Daughter is just what a ballet should be—coherent, intelligible idealism, based on strictly accurate realism. The music, by Baron Wrafigel, is original, well adapted to the subject and full of tuneful, restful charm and entrancing melodies.

To write the excellet libretto the author has evidently studied all the best authorities on Japan, and the result is a highly entertaining object lesson on the habits, customs and idosyncrasies of the Mikado's subjects.

A premiere danseuse is not indispensable to this ballet, which is called "a fantastic," though it is much more a ballet of manners and character, and states that the promise of a school of stage representation at the present hour. A leading dramatic authority states that the promise of a school pantomime in Paris, following clo... the disappearance of the school ballet in Milan is evidence of the w... things are drifting more or less co... sciously.

### A Fugitive King's Fete.

"About four miles from Philadelph... there was a magnificent mansion bu... after the Italian manner in the pr... vious century by Governor John Pen... and known as Landsdowne House ... honor of the Marquis of Lansdown... Here Joseph Boneparte," records Wi... liam Perrine, writing in the Ladie... Home Journal, of "When the King ... Spain Lived on the Banks of t... Schuylkill," "established himself ... rural ease until he had built his p... ace at Bordentown, New Jersey. T... ward the end of the summer of 18... Joseph had a little dinner party ... Lansdowne. Among the guests w... Dr. Benjamin Rush's daughter, Juli... who was pleased with what she though... his fluent conversation, is urbane man... ner and his good looks, and who, pe... haps, was somewhat inclined to sym... pathize with his complaint that N... poleon had not been at all disposed ... let him have very much of his ow... way as either soldier or King.

"On one occasion only he gave ... magnificent fete on the lawn of h... princely estate, and all the beaus and belles of Philadelphia who had been invited dressed in their most picturesque summer gowns and made haste to attend. It was a brilliant afternoon fete, and Bonaparte was the centes of attracion as he stood on his lawn and welcomed his guests. But it is doubtful whether there were at any time more than half a dozen persons in Philadelphia, or for that matter, in the whole country, to whom he bore anything like close confidential relations. He liked little children, and they were sometimes in the habit of speaking of him as "the good Mr. Bonaparte.'"

### Brother of the President.

"There is something that Washingtonians have seldom seenff," said an old-timer the other evening as Abner McKinley turned the corner of 15th and F. streets.

"I refer to a brother of a President. Abner McKinley is one of the few men who have ever been brother of a President. That is so far as Washingtonians know any thing about it. Garfield had a brother, but I don't think he ever came to Washington while his brother was in the White House. Grant didn't have a brother, and I believe that Hayes and Arthur were brotherless. That is, we never heard of either having a brother visit him while inoffice.

"No one I have talked with can remember that Lincoln had a brother visit him in the White House, and the same is true with Buchanan. Remember, I don't say that the Presidents I have mentioned were brotherless. I merely comment upon the fact that old-time Washingtonians fail to remember that those Presidents had brothers who visited them here while in office and became familiar figures on the streets, as Abner McKinley has done."

The British Museum in London had 381,006 visitors last year; 191,363 used the reading-room of the library.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield $2,000 worth of feathers.

# WEEKLY SERMONS.

## AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

**The Rev. George H. Hepworth's Sunday Discourse in the New York Herald is Entitled "Heresy"—Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage Preaches on the Evil of Gambling**

TEXT: "My heart shall not reproach me so long as I live."—Job, xxvii., 6.

It is very important that your heart or conscience shall not accuse you. Your happiness does not depend on anybody else's conscience or heart, but on your own. God gave you a conscience, with the command that you should follow its behests, and when you get into the other world that conscience will be your judge. In other words, God will not judge you, but you will judge yourself.

It is your conscience that makes you an individual, which spiritually isolates you; and its approval is worth more than the approval of all the world beside. You cannot go far wrong if you always do what you think is right. You may ask advice, but you should decide for yourself what it is best to do, and then do it, whether people blame or praise. If every one were to follow this rule we should have a large difference of opinion among men, but above it a divine harmony of purpose. When the millennium comes we shall not all think alike, neither shall we allow any one to do our thinking for us, but we shall think for ourselves until thinking changes to conviction. Then we shall follow our convictions as we follow the flag of our country, and hold to them and be true to them, and so win the smile of God.

What you need most of all is to be your best, truest and noblest self. For that end you came into the world, and unless you accomplish that end your life will be essentially a failure and the requirements of the Almighty will stand neglected.

Men may call you heretical, but what men say of you is of no importance in comparison with what God will say. Your business is to be on His side, and to be sure in your heart that He is on your side. If, after that, people agree with you, you may well rejoice, but if they do not, that is their affair and not yours. Your duty is what you think your duty is after the enlightenment or illumination which always comes to him who is in accord with the Holy Spirit of the universe, and thus breathes the atmosphere of the spiritual life. To that duty you should never be false, for it is what makes you a living soul, what forges nobility of character, what opens the door of communication with the other world, what gives you a claim to the assistance of the angels and assures you of the helping hand of the Most High. Not he is religious, in any wide sense, who is merely the shadow of some one else's mind, but he who casts his own shadow, because he is a solid substance on which the sun shines.

This is a very queer world in one respect. We like to be sheep and follow a bellwether. Even in matters of dress we must needs be told what to wear, and whether it is comely or uncomely we wear it. In the matter of religion there is as much fashion as there is in dress. What the majority believe we try to believe, because it is so easy to go with the majority. If it does not commend itself to our judgment we secretly dissent, but openly approve. This introduces an element of hypocrisy into the Holy of Holies, demoralizes mind and heart, forces from us our self-respect, and deprives us of heavenly recognition and approval. Our vital energy is sapped, our manliness and womanliness are injured, unless we can say of an opinion, I made it myself, and it is therefore mine.

In this matter of belief, of religious belief, you are to search for the truth—God's truth. Christ's truth, eternal truth. You are to dive into the depths of your soul, and what you bring therefrom is to be the foundation on which to build your life and character. The world may say nay or it may say yea, it makes no difference; you are to be governed solely by God's yea and nay as the words are whispered in your ear by Him who reveals Himself to every man, during every day and hour of his life. You may not get at the whole truth—eternity must unfold itself before you can know that; but you will get at that much of truth as will serve your purpose, be it great or small.

Men may tell you to believe this or that—it is nothing. You may believe as others do, or you may not; but if you believe what God shall teach you when you and He are together in the sad and glad experiences which will fall to your lot, then your days will be radiant and you will be at peace.

The only real heresy is the heresy of an evil life. Honest belief is never heresy, but dishonest living is always heresy. To be false to a high ideal, to grovel when you ought to soar, to be entangled in the delusive ambitions of this world when you ought to keep your soul bright and clear and pure, to unmake yourself by immoralities when you should be building for eternity, to be mean when you should be great—these constitute a heresy which is abhorred in heaven. He who lives nobly is no heretic, whether his creed be long or short. He who lives on a low moral level is the true heretic, though his creed be a furlong in length.

I say, therefore, be yourself, and make yourself all you are capable of becoming. High living alone is orthodox, and high living is the result of pure feeling and lofty thinking. If your conscience tells you you are right you have nothing to fear, either here or hereafter.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

## DR TALMAGE'S SERMON.

**The Downward Path of the Gamester Serves as a Subject.**

TEXT—"Aceldama, that is to say, the field of blood."—Acts i., 19.

The money that Judas gave for surrendering Christ was used to purchase a graveyard. As the money was blood money, the ground bought by it was called in the Syriac tongue, "Aceldama," meaning "the field of blood." Well, there is one word I want to write to-day over every race course where wagers are staked, and every pool room and every gambling saloon and every table, public or private, where men and women bet for sums of money, large or small, and that is a word incardined with the life of innumerable victims—Aceldama.

The gambling spirit, which is at all times a stupendous evil, ever and anon sweeps over the country like an epidemic, prostrating uncounted thousands. There has never been a worse attack than that from which all the villages and towns and cities are now suffering.

Some years ago, when an association for the suppression of gambling was organized, an agent of the association came to a prominent citizen and asked him to patronize the society. He said: "No; I can have no interest in such an organization. I am in no wise affected by the evil." At that very time his son, who was his partner in business, was one of the heaviest players in a famous gambling establishment. Another refused his patronage on the same ground, not knowing that his first bookkeeper was losing from $50 to $100 a night. Directly or indirectly this evil strikes at the whole world.

Gambling is the risking of something more or less valuable in the hope of winning more than you hazard. The instruments of gambling may differ, but the principle is the same. The shuffling and dealing of cards, however full of temptation, is not gambling unless stakes are put up; while, on the other hand, gambling may be carried on without cards, or dice, or billiards, or a tenpin alley. The man who bets on horses, or elections, on battles, the man who deals in "fancy" stocks, or conducts a business which hazards extra capital, or goes into transactions without foundation but dependent upon what men call "luck," is a gambler.

Whatever you expect to get from your neighbor without offering an equivalent in money, or time, or skill, is either the product of theft or gaming. Lottery tickets and lottery policies come into the same category. Bazars for the founding of hospitals, schools and churches, conducted on the raffling system, come under the same denomination. Do not, therefore, associate gambling necessarily with any instrument, or game, or time or place, or think the principle depends upon whether you pay for a glass of wine or one hundred shares of railroad stock. Whether you patronize "auction pools," "French mutuals," or "book-making," whether you employ faro or billiards, rondo and keno, cards or bagatelle, the very idea of the thing is dishonest; for it professes to bestow upon you a good for which you give no equivalent.

Men wishing to gamble will find places just suited to their capacity, not only in the underground oyster-cellar or at the table back of the curtain, covered with greasy cards, or in the steamboat smoking cabin, where the bloated wretch with rings in his ears deals out his pack, and winks in the unsuspecting traveler—providing free drinks all around—but in gilded parlors and amid gorgeous surroundings. This sin works ruin, first, by providing an unhealthy stimulant. Excitement is pleasurable. Under every sky and in every age men have sought it. We must at times have excitement. A thousand voices in our nature demand it. It is right; it is healthful; it is inspiring; it is a desire God-given.

A young man having suddenly inherited a large property, sits at the hazard tables, and takes up in a dice-box the estate won by a father's lifetime sweat, and shakes it and tosses it away. Intemperance soon stigmatizes its victim, kicking him out, a slavering fool, into the ditch, or sending him, with the drunkard's hiccough, staggering up the street, where his family lives. But gambling does not in that way expose its victims. The gambler may be eaten up by the gambler's passion, yet you only discover it by the greed in his eyes, the hardness of his features, the nervous restlessness, the threadbare coat, and his embarrassed business.

The infernal spell is on him; a giant is aroused within; and though you bind him with cables, they would part like thread, and though you fasten him seven times around with chains, they would snap like rusted wire; and though you piled up in his path heaven-high Bibles, tracts and sermons, and on the top should set the cross of the Son of God, over them all the gambler would leap like a roe over the rocks, on his way to perdition. "Aceldama, the field of blood!"

Notice, also, the effect of this crime upon domestic happiness. It has sent its ruthless ploughshares through hundreds of families, until the wife sat in rags and the sons grew up to the same infamous practices, or took a short cut to destruction across the murderer's scaffold. Home has lost all charms for the gambler. How tame are the children's caresses and a wife's devotion to the gambler! How drearily the fire burns on the domestic hearth! There must be louder laughter, and something to win and something to lose; an excitement to drive the heart faster, fillip the blood and fire the imagination. No home, however bright, can keep back the gamester. The sweet call of love bounds back from his iron soul, and all endearments are consumed in the fire of his passion. The family Bible will go after all other treasures are lost, and if his crown in heaven were put into his hands he would cry: "Here goes; one more game, my boys. On this one throw I stake my crown of heaven."

The Church of God has not seemed willing to allow the world to have all the advantage of these games of chance. A church bazaar opens, and toward the close it is found that some of the more valuable articles are unsalable. Forthwith the conductors of the enterprise conclude that they will raffle for some of the valuable articles, and, under pretense of anxiety to make their minister a present or please some popular member of the church, fascinating persons are dispatched through the room, pencil in hand, to "solicit shares," or perhaps each draws for his own advantage, and scores of people go home with their trophies, thinking that it is all right, for Christian women did the embroidery and Christian men did the raffling, and the proceeds went toward a new communion set. But you may depend on it that as far as morality is concerned, you might as well have won by the crack of the billiard ball or the turn of the dice box. Do you wonder that churches are built, lighted, or upholstered by such processes as that come to great financial and spiritual decrepitude? All this I style ecclesiastical gambling. More than one man who is destroyed can say that his first step on the wrong road was when he won something at a church fair.

Shall I sketch the history of the gambler? Lured by bad company, he finds his way into a place where honest men ought never to go. He sits down to his first game, but only for pastime and the desire of being thought sociable. The players deal out the cards. They unconsciously play into satan's hands, who takes all the tricks and both the players' souls for trumps—he being a sharper at any game. A slight stake is put up, just to add interest to the play. Game after game is played. Larger stakes and still larger. They begin to move nervously on their chairs. Their brows lower, and eyes flash, until now they who win and they who lose, fired alike with passion, sit with set jaws, and compressed lips, and clenched fists, and eyes like fireballs that seem starting from their sockets, to see the final turn before it comes; if losing, pale with envy and tremulous with unuttered oaths cast back red-hot upon the heart—or winning—with hysteric laugh—"Ha! ha! I have it!"

A few years have passed, and he is only the wreck of a man. Seating himself at the game, ere he throws the first card, he stakes the last relic of his wife—the marriage ring which sealed the solemn vows between them. The game is lost, and, staggering back in exhaustion, he dreams. The bright hours of the past mock his agony, and in his dreams fiends with eyes of fire and tongues of flames circle about him with joined hands, to dance and sing their orgies with hellish chorus, chanting: "Hail, brother!" kissing his clammy forehead until their loathsome locks, flowing with serpents, crawled into his bosom, and sink their sharp fangs and suck up his life's blood, and, coiling around his head, pinch it with chills and shudders unutterable.

Take warning! You are no stronger than tens of thousands who have by this practice been overthrown. No young man in our cities can escape being tempted. Beware of the first beginnings! This road is a down grade and every instant increases the momentum. Launch not upon this treacherous set. Split hulks strew the beach. Everlasting storms howl up and down, tossing unwary craft into the Hell-gate. I speak of what I have seen with my own eyes. To a gambler's death-bed there comes no hope. He will probably die alone. His former associates come not nigh his dwelling. When the hour comes, his miserable soul will go out of a miserable life into a miserable eternity. As his poor remains pass the house where he was ruined, old companions may look out for a moment and say: "There goes the old carcass—dead at last;" but they will not get up from the table. Let him down now into his grave. Plant no tree to cast its shade there, for the long, deep, eternal gloom that settles there is shadow enough. Plant no "forget-me-nots" or eglantines around the spot, for flowers were not made to grow on such a blasted heath. Visit it not in the sunshine, for that would be mockery, but in the dismal night, when no stars were out, and the spirit of darkness comes down, horsed on the wind, then visit the grave of the gambler.

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The Boston Mechanics' Fair is announced for the month beginning on October 10. The hall will be open for the reception of exhibits four weeks prior to that date.

## MAKING DELICATE WIRES.

**Some So Small that No Gauge Can Measure Them.**

Gold wire is mentioned in connection with the decoration of the sacerdotal robes of Aaron, it is true, yet the oldest pieces of wire of which the world has any knowledge, says Science Siftings, is a specimen made by the Ninevites some 800 years B. C. Solid gold drawn wire is now practically unknown in the trade. However, gold wire is made in the following manner: Silver rods are coated with gold in proportion of 2 per cent. of gold to the weight of silver to be manipulated. When the gilding is performed the rods are about one and three-fourths inches in diameter by two feet six inches long and weigh about 400 ounces each. The two metals are then drawn down together, first through steel dies and afterward through drilled rubies or diamonds. The process of drilling the gems is kept a secret. A better idea of the minuteness of some of these borings may, however, be learned from the fact that the holes cannot be discerned by the naked eye, and only by the aid of a magnifying glass can one be convinced that they really exist.

For the manufacture of silver and silver gilt wires, the silver is sometimes bored out and internal copper rods inserted, and they are then drawn together. Wires as fine as a human hair, for example, .003 of an inch in diameter, and even finer, can be gauged by instruments termed "micrometers." The scales for weighing the gold coin at the mint are so exquisitely fine they can detect the most minute particle added to either side of the balance. There are fine woven wire gauzes and cloth, some of which are made with as many as 40,000 meshes to the square inch.

The more delicate classes of wires find application in scientific instruments. So fine are these that it is difficult to get them measured; but the task has been accomplished, and platinum wire has been drawn to 1-7,000 of an inch, and to even greater fineness. Aluminum wire has been drawn as fine as 10,500 yards to the ounce, a size too fine to be practically measured by any gauge or instrument. While mentioning practical examples of fine-drawn wires, it may be stated that iron has been attenuated so that over two and a half miles in length only weighed one ounce. Again, twenty-four grains of gold have been drawn on a silver wire to a length of 120 miles.

### The Sense of Smell.

The sense of smell is apparently universal, but stronger in animals than in man. The lowest orders smell with their mouths, insects smell by their hairs, fishes smell in water, and the acuteness of the power of smell in dogs and in savages is well known. Humboldt says that the Peruvian Indians could tell in the darkest night whether a person approaching was a European, a negro or an American Indian.

In those who are deprived of the other senses, the power of analyzing odors is sometimes abnormally developed. The Scotch boy, James Mitchell, a blind deaf-mute, could distinguish the individuals in a room into which he was led. John Mossman, a deaf-mute of Parkersburg, W. Va., was able to locate oil wells with the certainty of a setter finding partridges. His nose brought him a fortune of $500,000 as fees for professional smelling.

Very possibly a dog might be taught to "stand" a nugget of gold in the frozen soil of Alaska, as pigs find truffles in Perigord, for metals have a characteristic smell. It is probable that everything gives off a characteristic effluvium, though our sense is not delicate enough to detect the most subtle ones. Some gases, like hydrogen, have no odor, others like chlorine, a very perceptible one.

There is a general idea that a body must possess a molecular weight fifteen times as great as that of hydrogen before it can affect the olfactory nerves of human beings, but even that needs confirmation. We frequently confound taste and smell, and it is said that no one can distinguish an onion from apple by taste alone.—Hartford Courant.

### Two Acres Enough in Belgium.

What many an American farmer fails to do on 100 acres, the thrifty Hollander in Belgium easily does on two acres, namely, support a large family and lay by something for a rainy day. He does it by making the most of every inch, by heavy manuring, allowing no waste places. His two acres are surrounded by a ditch of running water. The typical two-acre Belgium farm contains a patch of wheat or rye and another of barley; another fair portion grows potatoes. A row of cabbage grows all around on the sloping sides of the ditches with a row of onions just inside, leaving bare walking room between them and the grain. The shade trees round the house are pear trees. Every foot of land is made to produce. He keeps pigs and chickens. We refer to this as illustrating the possibilities of land production. In Belgium 6,000,000 people, chiefly farmers, live on a piece of land the size of the State of Maryland. They furnish an object lesson on successful farming.—Colman's Rural World.


**Beauty is Blood Deep.**

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.


Probably the largest nugget of silver ever mined was a piece weighing 1840 pounds, which was taken from the Smuggler Mine at Aspen, Col., in 1894.


**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.


Well-preserved flowers discovered at Dahsourh, in Egypt, in tombs of the times of the Pharaohs, have just been placed in the Cairo Museum.


**The Cause of Dyspepsia.**

*From the Republican, Scranton, Penna.*

The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood.

No organ can properly perform its function when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandyke, 440 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandyke says:

"Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially was the trouble severe when I awoke in the morning. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became steadily worse and I was in constant misery.

*In Misery.*

"I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his prescription filled. I took nearly all of the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this city, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"He finally persuaded me to buy a box and I began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origination in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing.


Don't waste today's strength fighting tomorrow's battles.


**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.


It is doubtful if ever any man is so good or so bad as others take him to be.


I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. H. Lotz, 1306 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.


New circumstances often show us what strangers we are to ourselves.


ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.


Our names are given to us, but our lives give them their meaning.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.


There is no pathway through life that does not have some roses in it.


**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.


A New York iron molders' union is charged with meeting in a hall in which non-union cigars are sold.


Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.


The small merchants of Chicago propose to combine and start a department store of their own.


**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.


The more heart we put into a hard task, the lighter our toil becomes.


Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


Suspicion is a robber who conceals a drawn dagger under his cloak.


**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.


Those who lean upon their dignity are in need of a better support.


# PILES

**"I suffered the tortures of the damned** with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."

C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322

**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

**7000 BICYCLES**

carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. $9.73 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue of all '98 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.

K. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

**LEAKY ROOFS** If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE

MERCHANT & CO., 507 Arch St. Phila.

**DETECTIVES WANTED** We want industrious, trustworthy men to represent us; experience unnecessary; apply with references. RELIABLE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 335 Broadway, New York City.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.



# HORRORS OF OPIUM

## CAN BE CURED.

**"I Feel in Fancy As if Awakened From an Uneasy Dream in My Relief From the Superhuman Power of Morphine."**

DR. B. M. WOOLLEY,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—I feel myself wholly inadequate to the task I am undertaking, and yet, in one respect, I may perhaps claim to be qualified. To express my appreciation and gratitude to God and yourself as His almost superhuman agents, for my complete restoration to real life, and I fondly hope a future useful manhood, is a task of which I am totally incompetent. But to speak of my emotions, when I recognize of a truth that I have been emancipated from the bondage of a tyrant, more cruel and relentless than ever swayed scepter over a helpless people, I may find words to feebly express. I do not wish to indicate that I have a mind of commanding powers, yet I hope it may exhibit at least a heart of deepest gratitude.

Fifteen years ago I was the victim of severe acute rheumatism; my suffering was intense and almost unbearable. Three noted physicians in succession failed in their honest endeavors to give me relief. The fourth, my favorite, who was indisposed himself, when I was first attacked, finally came to my bedside. He, in his anxiety and sympathy to lull the pain and induce sleep, thought best to give me at intervals a small quantity of morphine. Ignorant of its wonderful power, I continued its use for several days, and then it was that I awoke to the sad realization that I was bound in chains which no human power or will could break asunder. Since the fatal hour I became an involuntary and unconscious victim of that fascinating and yet most potent drug, as the greatest enemy and destroyer of human hope and ambition, mine has been a weary pilgrimage in the dark, ever dying, yet could not die. Many times during the passing of those fifteen long and dreary years, and especially since the death of one of the best women that ever wore the sacred crown of wife, I was tempted to snap asunder the silver cord of life and leap to meet the nameless terrors of the great unknown. And if perchance I had committed the awful deed the world would have cried out "insane," whereas nothing else could have been less true. One day, about nine months ago, while suffering the horrors of Dante's mimic hell, there came to me in my delirium the thought to go and tell my tale of suffering and despair to Dr. Woolley. Perhaps he can and will cause the very darkness of night to show the approach of morning. I wandered to your office, as you know, in a condition suggestive of being ready to cross the dark and troubled wave of death. I told you of my slavery to a habit which deserves the pity of every intelligent and charitable person on earth, and cried to you for help. After a careful diagnosis of my case, and learning how long I had used Opiates or Morphine, and the quantity necessary to sustain me at the time, you prepared for me a bottle of your invaluable Antidote, and from that glad hour I have neither wanted, needed nor used a grain of Morphine, Opium or other Opiate. After commencing the use of your Antidote my general health began to improve, wretchedness and despair that had been my constant companions, by degrees deserted me, and one month ago I realized that my system no longer required the use of your Antidote, and that I was indeed a free man. I am pleased to report that my health is constantly improving. I weigh today thirty pounds more than I did. I have some of the last bottle of your Antidote, and will preserve and keep it as a sacred relic of my restoration from midnight darkness into the bright light of day and happiness.

In looking back upon my unhappy, unreal past, I feel in fancy as if awakened from an uneasy dream, to look upon life with wide-open eyes, and active mind that understood its realities. A few short months ago I was bound and in a barren desert whose level waste stretched back to the tomb where Ambition was left to starve, and sweet Content lay festering in her shroud. Yet, with my release from the almost super-human power of Morphine, my bonds are broken asunder, my chains are rent in twain, and at last after all my longing, all my hoping, all my despairing, I can walk forth into the beautiful sunlight of heaven, into "Eden's sweetest greening" free as a bird on its wing, and in stature a man. The God I called upon was not deaf. God has heard. God has answered, through you, his most favored instrument. Yours truly,

J. C. FORD.

Atlanta, Ga., March 6, 1898.



# Tobacco

will cure well, have a bright, rich color and flavor, with good burning properties, if liberally supplied with a fertilizer containing at least **10% actual**

# Potash.

in the form of **sulphate.**

The quality of tobacco is improved by that form of Potash.

Our books will tell you just what to use. They are free. Send for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.



# FREE TO ALL!

**DR. SHADE'S Booklet on Throat and Lung Diseases.**

History of Physicians and others cured by DR. SHADE'S Choridum Discovery for Consumption. Also symptom blank sent on application to DR. SHADE, 1232 14th street Washington, D. C.



B N U 16



# CELESTIAL OIL FOR Rheumatism.

Cures Every Case of **Neuralgia, Lumbago, Wounds, Frostbites, Sprains or Inflammation.**

"I was a sufferer for a long time with Rheumatism in my knees and feet and tried numerous remedies, but Celestial Oil was the only one that cured me."

JAS. L. MILLS.
Office Health Dep't, City of Baltimore.

"It gives me great pleasure to attest to the merits of Celestial Oil. I have both used and recommended it, and know what it will do."

DR. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND,
1208 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.

Price 50 cents, at all Druggists, or by mail postpaid, by addressing

CELESTIAL OIL CO.,
105 N. Howard Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

**FREE** A beautiful Calendar for 1898. Send us your address on postal card.



**MEN AND WOMEN WANTED** TO TRAVEL for old established house. Permanent position. $40 per month and all expenses. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 328 Locust St., Phila.

**OPIUM** and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

# THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY

PRICE

**$125**

All Columbias are made of famous 5% Nickel Steel Tubing—the strongest material known to the art. If anything better can be found we will put it in Columbias.

**STANDARD OF THE WORLD**

POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 21


# THE RACKET.

*No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.*

## EVERY DEPARTMENT

Is bristling with new Spring and Summer goods—prettier and better than ever and at lower prices too.

*To My Old Customers in Penns Valley, from Woodward to Boalsburg:*

It is now 9 years since "The Racket" was started in Bellefonte, it has been a success as U kno since the first box was opened. Starting with 1200 square feet floor space, it has grown to cover 8200 square feet—twice as large as any store in Bellefonte, and

**IT AIN'T DONE GROWING YET.**

There is a reason for this and U can probably tell why this is thus.

When I came to Bellefonte some of my competitors said "We will give that little Dutchman from Penns Valley 3 months before he is closed out." It is now 112 months and I am still on deck.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

# The Maine

was blown up in Cuban waters by treacherous Spaniards and now will no more sail the mighty main. But

# The Main Store....

in town is still here and ready for war—on prices. We will make some of our stock walk SPANISH if we have to give it away.

# Wolf & Crawford.


### GREAT DROUTH COMING.

**Foster Says it Will Occur This Year.—Auroral Displays.**

My last bulletin gave forecast of the storm wave to cross the continent from 22d to 26th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 27th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 28th, great central valleys 29th to May 1, eastern states May 2.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys 29th, eastern states May 1. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 30th, great central valleys May 2, eastern states May 4.

Temperature of the week ending April 30 will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. Rainfall for the same period will be generally below in the great central valleys up to about that week. Not far from April 27 general rains will occur, lightest in the great central valleys and in countries near sea level, heaviest in the high table and mountainous countries.

March forecasts of Chicago temperature were not submitted to test heretofore mentioned, but the general forecast for the northern states proved to be good. The forecast for March in southern states has not yet been compared with the records.

The forecast for April temperature at Chicago was submitted to the scientists who have become much interested in these tests.

The general forecasts for May will be published in bulletin of April 30, and will give some indications in reference to the great draught that will occur this year.

**Marriage Licenses.**

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Henry McCaslin and Jennie Rossman, both of Nittany.

Wm. J. Madara, Spring Mills, and Caroline Confer, Sober.

William Reed and Margaret Hoover, both of Point Look Out, Centre co.

John Howard, Spring twp., and Blanche Falks, Beech Creek.

James Stickler and Mabel O'Bryan, both of Bellefonte.

Charles S. Bossner, Glenn Falls, N. Y., and Estella Orndorf, Lock Haven.

Harry A. McKelvey, Martha Furnace, and Alice V. Hicks, Stormstown.

Children like it, it saves their lives We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

### HEAD CUT OFF.

**Wm. H. Wagner Instantly Killed in a Flouring Mill at Milesburg.**

William H. Wagner, proprietor of the Milesburg flouring mill met with a horrible accident last Friday afternoon by being caught in the fly wheel of the engine, and was almost instantly killed.

The accident occurred about 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Wagner had been in the mill office, and went into the engine room to see how the machinery was working. He was alone in the engine room at the time, and how the accident occurred will never be known, but in some manner he was caught by or thrown into the rapidly revolving fly wheel of the engine and whirled around, his body striking at every revolution of the wheel. A son of Mr. Wagner was working on the upper floor of the mill and heard the noise caused by Mr. Wagner's body striking and came down to investigate, and found his father's body entangled in the fly wheel. Life was extinct when the body was removed. The head was cut off from below the nose, and almost every bone in his body broken.

He was aged about fifty-four years and was a son of John M. Wagner, deceased, one of Centre county's former leading grain dealers and merchant.

Mr. Wagner leaves a wife and eight children.

**John A. Pennington Dies at Tyrone.—A Native of Centre Hall.**

John A. Pennington died at the family home, on forenoon of 12, of an attack which affected the heart. His age was 67 years, 3 months and 14 d.

He was a native of the vicinity of Centre Hall, a farmer by occupation and spent his life in Centre county until he removed to Tyrone with his family in 1886. On the 27th of Dec. 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah Slack. To the union were born 12 children, all of whom with their mother survive the husband and father. Two sisters of the deceased survive, viz: Mrs. Daniel Tonner, Canton, Ohio, and Mrs. Jones Sealy, Joliet, Ill.—The Herald.

**Barn Burned Near Siglerville.**

The barn of James Ramsey, 2 miles from Siglerville, caught fire on Tuesday afternoon, 12, when discovered it had gained such headway that the building was destroyed, with the farming implements, wagons, buggy, &c. Two hogs and two calves perished.

With the help of neighbors the house was saved. The wind blew burning shingles from the barn and set the mountains on fire and a force of about 50 persons worked during the night to bring it into subjection.—Sentinel.

**Watch for the Fakirs.**

A gang of swindlers are traveling through the rural districts claiming authority from the state to examine wells. They inspect the water through a microscope and find all kinds of bacterio, cholera and typhoid germs, and permit the farmer and his wife to look through the microscope, where, of course, they see the menagerie that always will be found in a drop of water. The frightened farmer is advised to apply certain remedies, which the fakirs sell at high price, which proves to be a little plain soda.

**Argued on Tuesday.**

The appeal on the Centre Hall water company from the court below asking that the boro be restrained from erecting a water plant, was argued on Tuesday before the Supreme Court now sitting in Philadelphia. Judge Furst appeared for the Company and E. L. Orvis and W. F. Reeder for the boro. The Supreme Court may reach a decision on the case in a week or two or take six or eight weeks.

**Race Track at Hecla Park.**

It is stated that a half mile race track for both wheelmen and horses is to be constructed at Hecla Park this spring. It is also said that a number of meets and races will be held there during the summer season.

**Running Steady.**

Boob's wheel and spoke works have been running steadily for several weeks on orders, with a good force of men, and the works have the right kind of a hum to further business interests in the town.

**Death of Abram C. Wirts.**

Mr. Abram C. Wirts, formerly of Houserville, this county, died at his home at Dellville, Perry county, on the 7th of April. Mr. Wirts was a soldier in the late war, a member of the 148th regiment. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his departure.

**Pennsylvania Sand.**

Some well-meaning Pennsylvanian sent the President by express a little box, which when opened was found to contain sand—just sand, white sand. There was no message along. The President's secretary threw it out of the window.

**They are Patriotic.**

The Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Spring Mills, have tendered their services to the President in case of war with Spain. There are about fifteen able-bodied men in the order who are ready to put on fighting clothes, when they are wanted.

### COUNCIL MEETING.

**Regiuar Session of the Body on Friday Evening.**

The town council met in regular session last Friday evening in the council chamber. The members present were John Riter, C. F. Deininger, Luther Emerick, R. D. Foreman and Clem Luse. The minutes of the last meeting, at which George Floray was elected street commissioner, and W. F. Reeder retained as council and Orvis & Bower assistant council, were read and approved.

The street committee reported several walks in need of repairs, and several with blocks nailed on them, which is a violation of a boro ordinance. The street committee was authorized to instruct the street commissioner to notify all parties where walks are not in a safe condition to repair them or build new ones.

The nuisance committee reported several alleys obstructed by wagons, manure piles, lumber, etc. The high constable was instructed to notify all parties who occupy or obstruct the alleys and streets to remove the same. He was also notified to remove all carcasses of dead cats, rats, chickens, etc.

The following bill was ordered paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Runkle, burying 4 chickens | 40 |
| " putting up 25 notices | 25 |
| " burying 2 chickens | 20 |
| " burying 1 pig | 50 |

All business having been transacted, the council adjourned.

When the boro auditors published their statement of the receipts and expenditures of the boro for the year up to and ending March 14th, 1898, the last order apparently issued by the council was on Nov. 5th to "E. J. Wolf, part salary as secretary for council, $3.00."

On March 14th, H. W. Kreamer, the boro treasurer had paid out $338.74 more on boro orders than there was money in the treasury. After Nov. 5th, no item is published in the statements and the tax payer would be led to believe that there were no bills issued. The minutes of the council and the orders issued since Nov. 5th up to March 14th, which one would expect to find in the auditor's statement are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. 19, Orvis & Bower, atty fees | 50 00 |
| " Harry Swabb, 4 days police service | 6 00 |
| Jan. 21, Clem Luse, lamp wicks | 1 25 |
| March 7, Rebecca Sparr, 6 mo. int. on bonds | 15 00 |
| Lucy Heaney, 6 mo. int. on bonds | 10 00 |
| W. B. Mingle, swearing Boro officers | 2 50 |

On March 18, an order was drawn for

| | |
|---|---|
| John McClenahan, lamp lighting from Nov. to March | 21 25 |

The orders drawn by the council since Nov. 5th, must be added to the amount the boro treasurer has paid with no funds in the treasury.

**Died at Millheim.**

Mrs. Maria Kreamer, widow of Joseph Kreamer, died at the home of her daughter, at the Musser house, Millheim, last Sunday morning, after an illness of long duration, at the age of over sixty-five years. The funeral will take place this Thursday afternoon, interment being made in the cemetery at Rebersburg. Mrs. Kreamer's maiden name was Miss Maria Haine, and was born in Reading, Pa. She leaves four children to survive her. They are George Kreamer, merchant at Kreamerville, this county; Mrs. W. S. Musser, Millheim; Ida and Harry, both residing in Illinois.

**The New Telephone Company**

Mr. Goodhart, one of the inter-counties telephone company, informs us the new company will soon have its line open as far as Linden Hall, and ultimately to Centre Hall, and its operations extend to Johnstown without any charge for talking to the latter point save the 'phone rental. The service eastward will be via Lock Haven into Northumberland county. The capital stock of this new company is $25,000.

There is no prospect of the company running its line eastward through the valley after reaching this section.

**Constables and Forest Fires.**

The constables throughout the state are receiving a circular from the state commissioners of forestry, calling their attention to two acts passed by the last legislature, making constables ex-officio fire wardens. They must report to court the first week of quarter sessions of any or no forest or timber land fires. If they extinguish any fires they will be compensated at fifteen cents per hour, and assistants will receive twelve cents an hour. Any person who is called upon to act as an assistant must either serve or undergo a fine and imprisonment. No county is to pay more than $500 in year for such work. One-half of the amount for such work is to be paid by the county and the other half by the state.

**Grand Social.**

Class No. 1, of the U. Ev. S. S. of Linden Hall, will hold a social at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig on the evening of April 30th, from 6 to 10. The young ladies of this class have prepared an excellent program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and choice recitations. Refreshments will be served. All are cordially invited as it will be an evening well spent in innocent and wholesome amusement. This class indebted themselves to the sum of $25 for the new church towards which the proceeds will go, and will also aid the members socially. Come and help a good cause.

### FISHING BEGINS.

**Fishermen's Luck.—Fish Stories That Are "Not Fish-stories."—The Grave and the Comic.**

Last Friday, 15, was the opening of the trout season, and the chances of getting wet were greater from overhead than by tramping the edges of the streams. Yet amid all the rain there was considerable of a turn out, some under rubber coats, others under a family umbrella for shelter, while others "took theirs raw" and got ringing wet. Luck was fair, bad and indifferent.

Our railroad station agent, who is a piscatorial D. D., hied himself to the mountains and got 52 speckled beauties of fair average and one big soaking.

Our portly Democratic friend, farmer G. W. Glace, of near this place, started for the mountains on Friday afternoon, and returned next afternoon with a few over eight dozen trout, without having even once spit on his bait.

The Bellefonte creek whippers were out in considerable force and hooked anywhere from half dozen to fifty trout apiece, depending pretty much upon the quality of the anti-rattlesnake under cork, we guess.

Our dominies, Christine, Presbyterian, and Rhoads, United Evangelical, pooled their interests and went to the head of Penns creek to try their luck. Their luck was—caught one, and for some reason, either because it was an odd number, or it may have been too juvenile, it was thrown into the stream again without making a splash.

The writer tried his luck at Cherry run, Saturday, and within two hours time had a dozen trout over average size. It didn't rain a drop that day although not a Baptist or a Dunker, yet we were immersed, with the aid of a flat, treacherous, slanting stone, and got wet all the same to the extent of about 50 per cent. of us.

A party from Bellefonte, said now to have been from Tyrone—which, for the credit of Bellefonte we are biased to believe—hired a rig at Baum's livery and, fully "equipped," drove hither to Penns creek. Reaching their destination, the horse was unharnessed and tied to a tree near to where the two preachers, Christine and Rhoads of this town, had their unharnessed horse tied. The strangers, not knowing the comical effect of drinking Peen's creek water, soon became limber jointed and made up their minds to hitch up and go home. By some optical illusion, caused by the water they drank, they harnessed and hitched up the horse belonging to the clergymen, and with harness in somewhat in a twist they succeeded in getting back to Baum's livery. But Baum wouldn't own the steed; his customers couldn't explain about any swapping having been done or boot money being given. When the "fishers of men" were ready to go home, there was consternation! their horse was non est and another steed in its stead. The bridles were exchanged, the one had some extra fix-in's about to which the wrong horse did not submit and a "shift" had to be resorted to.

By aid of the 'phone Baum got at the bottom facts and sent the horse that didn't belong to him over here and found the Reverends in the best of mood to swap back.

On Monday Rev's Rhoads and Christine again tried their luck, in the mountains, and returned with a score of 127.

Landlord Shawver, on Tuesday, had 8 dozen trout for his score, and it wasn't a good day even.

**Death of Mrs. R. L. Gearhart.**

A peculiarly sad death at Bellefonte, at nine o'clock Sunday morning was that of Mrs. Carrie Gearheart, wife of Rev. R. L. Gearhart, formerly pastor of the Reformed church at Bellefonte, but now editor of the Reformed Sunday School Tract, published at Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. Gearhart had been ill over a year with cancer of the stomach. Her husband little thinking that death was so near, went Saturday to Laurelton, where he preached Sunday, all unconscious of his wife's death. The deceased was a daughter of the late Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and was aged fifty years. She is survived by her husband and four children; also by her mother, two brothers and one sister.

**Death of an Aged Lady.**

Mrs. David Stover died in Haines township, on 13, aged 87 years. A bereaved husband and three children, two of them married, are left to mourn the loss of a beloved wife and mother. Interment at Wolf's Chapel, on Saturday.—Journal.

**Pastor Recalls his Appointment.**

Rev. Robert O'Boyle, well-known in Centre Hall, pastor of the Reformed Church, Shenandoah, has recalled his acceptance of the call extended to him by the Paradise charge near Milton, as his people are unanimously opposed to his leaving.

**What it Amounts To.**

The state treasurer has paid out all the public school appropriations for 1897. The payments for 1898 will be commenced in June. The appropriations to $5,500,000 per year.


# THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

**G. O. Benner, - Proprietor.**

*Our Terms—Cash before delivery.*

Above you notice our terms, and we are proud of them and mean to stay by them. This is for your good as well as ours. We must hear the tringle of the coin as the goods pass over the counter. But just stop and think. Are we asking anything unfair? Your answer, if rightly considered, is NO. Do you want to pay for other people's goods? You answer, NO. Then buy of cash concerns.

Understand, we give no premiums, such as pictures, glassware, etc., as all intelligent customers know they pay well for this red tape.

We quote you a few, but understand that every article in our store is a bargain, and we can prove it too.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best N. Y. Cream Cheese, fancy, per lb | 12c |
| Fancy Cal. Evap. Peaches, per lb | 8c |
| Banner Lye, regular price 2 for 25c, ours | 10c |
| Salt Fish, 10 lb. bucket, No. 1 | 50c |
| Wire Nails, per lb | 2½c |
| Wash Boiler, copper bottom, iron handles, cover | 90c |
| Ansonia Alarm Clock, guaranteed | 75c |
| Ladies' Dress Shoe, patent leather tip | $1 15 |
| Men's Dress Shoe very nobby | 1 15 |
| Baby Shoes, tan color | 25c |
| Ladies' Storm Rubbers | 32c |
| Boys' 2 piece suits, new and pretty | 1 15 |
| Men's Dress Suits, new and pretty | 1 25 |

Come and inspect our stock before buying. Don't pay 10c for an article when you can buy the same thing for 5c.

**THE STAR.**

For a short time only—2-year-old Rose Bushes, 10c. each—worth five times that amount.

Gladiolics, Tuberoses,—bulbs 1c. each.

Cannas—5c. each.

Caladiums, or Elephant Ears, 10c each.

Organdies. Dimities, Ginghams, —in a great assortment.

Mattings, Rugs and Art Squares —a few choice patterns in Ingrain Carpets.

Initial Writing Papers—all the latest in that line.

Have you a wedding present to buy? This is the place to get it.

Roman Stripes and all the new fads in Linings.

Belts, Neck Ribbons, Shirt Waists Sets, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

**GARMAN'S STORE,**

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

**We Lead, Others Follow.**

## Here We Are Again.

A Solid Oak Chamber Suit, large Bevel Mirror, Double Tops, (on Bureau and Washstand,) regular price, $18.00, OUR PRICE, **$12.75**

Ask to see our large Antique Arm Rocker, (iron rods through arms,) $1.50.

**PRICES NEVER SO LOW IN FURNITURE!**

**W. R. BRACHBILL,**

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

# THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

TO INTRODUCE

## OUR NEW CARPET DEPARTMENT,

We are offering as a Leader

A first-class quality TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET at **50 CENTS.**

—AND—

A good quality INGRAIN CARPET, at **25 CENTS,**

All in new choice patterns. We make these special prices to introduce our goods, and to induce you to visit our Carpet Department.

**Our Entire Stock of New Spring Dress Goods and Novelties is Now In and Ready for Your Inspection.**

## VISIT OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

It is not incumbent on you to make a purchase, but we desire you to see the new and beautiful designs we are showing.

The Largest Millinery Department in Centre Co.

# KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."